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# *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

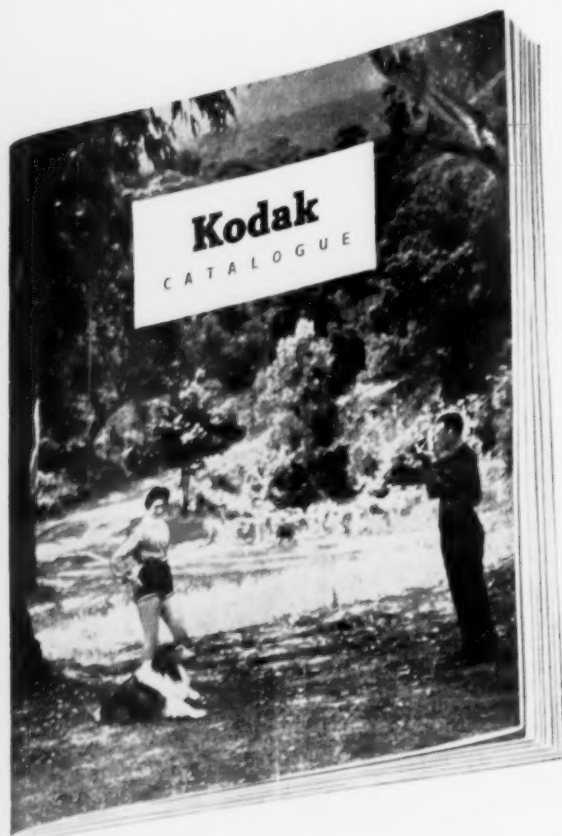
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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commences May 8.

Entries close April 24.

Final Examination:

commences February 25.

Entries close February 4.

Intermediate Examination:

commences February 13.

Entries close January 30.

By Order of the Board,

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The next Qualifying Examination will  
be held in February, 1957.

Watch this column for further advice.

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,  
52 Bridge Street,  
SYDNEY.

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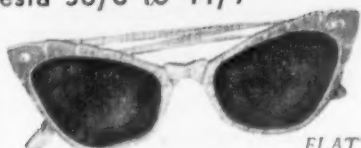


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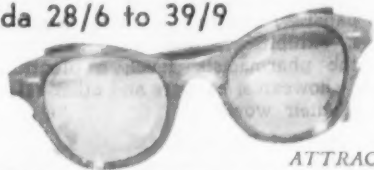
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# Avodex takes the biscuit!

In twelve months a new slimming biscuit has proved it can take pounds off the patient—and put the other kind of pounds into pharmacists' cash registers.

The story of Avodex Slimming Biscuits reads like a merchandising fairy tale—except that it really is true.

Some twelve months ago the manufacturers, now marketing as Lloyd Wright Laboratories Pty. Limited, first developed a methyl cellulose biscuit, fortified with vitamins.

Big advantage over the tablet form was the ability of a biscuit to contain a greater measure of methyl cellulose and thus more effectively satisfy hunger. Added vitamin content virtually made the biscuit a self-contained meal and users quickly found Avodex a satisfying substitute for excess meals and the in-between fattening snacks.

## Accent On The Pack

From the inception of merchandising, stress was laid on packing this ethical preparation effectively and attractively. The now well known tall Avodex carton with its slenderising vertical lines and its tasteful biscuit toning has become acknowledged as one of the most inviting counter lines ever distributed. The self-displaying counter merchandiser along similar display lines completes the promotional package. Detail attention to such features as cellophanning and the inclusion of a Diet Chart have all contributed to the successful promotion.

## How Pharmacists Can Sell More

Aids to greater counter sales have been suggested by the manufacturers. These suggestions have been put to the test by individual pharmacists and have been found to increase sales considerably. Here are some talking points which will prove of great interest to customers:—

1. Each Avodex Biscuit contains 2½ gms. of methyl cellulose which forms bulk in the stomach and allays the pangs of hunger.
2. Each Avodex Biscuit contains one-third of the daily vitamin supplement—as many vitamins as are contained in a normal meal.
3. Avodex Biscuits do not contain any harmful drugs whatsoever, such as Dexedrene, Thyroid Extract, etc.
4. Avodex is safe for people suffering with heart conditions, blood pressure, etc.
5. Avodex is pleasant and easy to take with a cup of tea or other beverage or a glass of water.
6. Avodex is not expensive when you consider that it is a fully balanced 12 days slimming treatment containing both methyl cellulose and vitamins.

7. Being in biscuit form, Avodex is more satisfying. It forms a greater mass in the stomach, whereas tablets form a smaller mass in an isolated area. A well-chewed Avodex Biscuit "jells" far more than a tablet.

## Avalanche Of Advertising

Variety has been the keynote of Avodex advertising media. State by State, advertising support for pharmacists has encompassed radio, daily newspapers, Sunday papers, Australian Women's Weekly, Railway posters, exhibitions, and, to clinch this advertising at the pharmacists' level, a plentiful supply of leaflets, showcards, banners and other sales aids have proved their worth.

## Medical Detailing

Quite distinct from the normal advertising, a most effective detailing campaign has been carried out to the medical profession. Using direct mail, the manufacturers have made the physicians of the Commonwealth fully aware of the effectiveness of Avodex with the despatch of data and samples. Results have been noteworthy, a great number of chemists now receiving Avodex prescriptions. Decision of the medical profession to treat this slimming biscuit as a prescription line is a further indication of the highly ethical nature and performance of the product.

Plans are now being laid for a renewed campaign of advertising for point-of-sale support for Avodex in the Spring and Summer 1956-7 period. The manufacturers tip sales to top the remarkable sales turnover already achieved.

**55% PROFIT  
FOR YOU  
IN THE  
AVODEX  
NOVEMBER  
BONUS OFFER!**

Two packets of Avodex slimming biscuits will be supplied free with every dozen purchased between 1st and 30th November, 1956. Order now as 1st November delivery, and repeat order before 30th November. This offer is timed to coincide with the heaviest national advertising ever launched to pre-sell a national slimming preparation. Advertising begins all States 7th November, and covers metropolitan newspaper and all-powerful "Australian Women's Weekly"!

# Labyrinthine Disturbance

*Long recognised as a standard for the management of motion sickness, Dramamine has become accepted in the control of a variety of other clinical conditions characterised by vertigo.*

Vertigo, according to Swartout<sup>†</sup>, is primarily due to a disturbance of those organs of the body that are responsible for body balance. When the posture of the head is changed, the gelatinous substance in the semi-circular canals begins to flow. This flow initiates neural impulses which are transmitted to the vestibular nuclei. From this point impulses are sent to different parts of the body to cause the symptom complex of vertigo.

Some impulses reach the eye muscles and cause nystagmus; some reach the cerebellum and skeletal muscles and righting of the head results; others activate the emetic centre to result in nausea, while still others reach the cerebrum making the person aware of his disturbed equilibrium. *Vertigo may be caused by a disease or abnormal stimuli of any of these tissues involved in the transmission of the vertigo impulse, including the cerebellum and the end organs.*

A possible explanation of Dramamine's action is that it depresses the overstimulated labyrinthine structure of the inner ear. Depression, therefore, takes place at the point at which these impulses, causing vertigo, nausea and similar disturbances, originate. Some investigators have suggested that Dramamine may have an additional sedative effect on the central nervous system.

Repeated clinical studies have established Dramamine as valuable in the control of the symptoms of Meniere's syndrome, radiation sickness, hypertension vertigo, the vertigo of fenestration procedures, labyrinthitis and vestibular dysfunction associated with antibiotic therapy, as well as in motion sickness.

Any of these conditions in which Dramamine is effective may be classed as "disease or abnormal stimuli"<sup>†</sup> of the tissues including the end organs (gastro-intestinal tract, eyes) and their nerve pathways to the labyrinth.

Dramamine (brand of dimenhydrinate) is supplied in tablets of 50 mg. in bottles of 12, 36, 100 and 1000 tablets and in cartons (10 strips of 10 tablets). G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., Lane End Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Sole Distributors for Australia: Nicholas Proprietary Ltd., 37, Swanston Street, Melbourne, C.I.

\* Regd. Trade Mark

<sup>†</sup>Swartout, R., III, and Gunther, K.: "Dizziness": Vertigo and Syncope, G.P. 8:35 (Nov.) 1953.



*The site of Dramamine's action is probably in the labyrinthine structure.*

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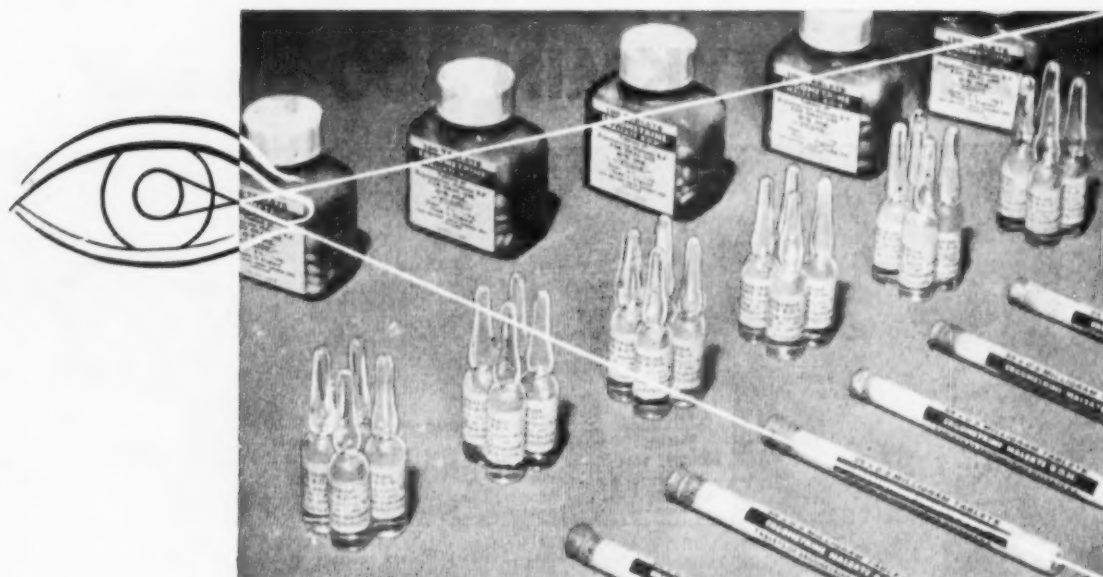


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Normal dosage is 1 or 2 tablets before  
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lunch. Dosage should be individualised where  
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adequate.

Rauwidrine can be safely used for the  
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*It's medically-  
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Smooth on fragrant, creamy-pink  
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JUST A SLIGHT PRESSURE

OF THE FINGERS AND THUMB



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# Editorial

New Series: Vol. 37—No. 442

Old Series: Vol. LXXI—No. 850

October 30, 1956

## Cleanliness

GENERALLY speaking pharmacy laws in this country do not contain provisions relating to cleanliness of premises, apparatus, vessels and other equipment.

Possibly this is because it has always been considered a *sine qua non* that members of a profession with a background of training such as required in pharmacy would, without exception, conform at least to ordinary standards of hygiene in the conduct of their business.

It is disturbing, therefore, that occasionally action has to be taken by municipal health authorities against a chemist for offences against the health laws which demand cleanliness in premises where foods and medicines are prepared, stocked or sold.

A pharmacy should be scrupulously clean in every part at all times. It should be a sweet and wholesome place—fragrant even, and redolent of the drugs and other wares which are the merchandise of pharmaceutical chemists.

Such a place is inviting. It pleases and attracts. Customers will turn instinctively to a pharmacy which has an atmosphere of cleanliness. None but the depraved will tolerate dirtiness in the preparation of the food, drink or medicines they take. Regarded on what might be considered a lower plane therefore, cleanliness is a factor in the promotion of successful business.

The personal clothing and habits of proprietor and staff, down to the cleaner and messenger, in a pharmacy should be beyond criticism. A soiled uniform, unshaven beard, or personal untidiness

reveal a lack of appreciation of professional responsibility which clearly manifests itself.

Care in these matters is absolutely necessary if public confidence in his fitness to conduct his profession is desired by the pharmacist.

Neglect of decent standards of cleanliness suggests that somewhere something is wrong. Overwork, over-indulgence, lack of judgment in the acceptance of greater or more numerous responsibilities than can be carried out, may have induced mental or physical fatigue which has led into carelessness.

It is as natural to be clean as to be hungry. This we can learn from the humbler creatures. The birds of the air and the beasts of the field demonstrate the laws of nature in regard to cleanliness of habits. They need no laws to guide them. Their natural instincts suffice.

So it is with most men and women. Statutory powers are required to protect the public and ensure proper standards. Regrettable as it may be, it is essential because of the lapses of a few that pharmacists should be within the scope of some code which requires that medicines and other goods they handle should be kept in a manner which gives complete protection against contamination.

General observation shows clearly that standards observed by chemists are very high. There are, however, rare exceptions, and it is of these we write. Disciplinary action is necessary in such instances and this action should come from within pharmacy.



## THE MONTH

# News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

### *Doctor's Signature*

We learn from overseas reports that the Ministry of Health in Great Britain has decided to have pads of National Health prescription forms stamped with each doctor's name and address. Commenting on this move, "The Alchemist" said: "What a policy of despair. The Ministry wants the Joint Pricing Committee to be able to provide Executive Councils with improved statistics showing the average cost of the prescribing of individual doctors compared with the average cost for the area. But this cannot be done unless there is a ready means for the chemists, contractors and the staff of the Joint Pricing Committee to identify the doctor who has written the prescription form. This implies that a doctor's signature is not even expected by the Ministry to be legible enough for ready identification."

### *Warning Concerning Benzocaine Lozenges*

S. M. Freedman, writing in "The Lancet" (18/8/56), warns against the use of surface anaesthesia to alleviate pain from infected and inflamed throats. The practice, he states, does not appear to be scientifically sound in principle. Benzocaine, he states, has its uses as a local anaesthetic in surgical and diagnostic procedures, but there was ground for questioning the wisdom of its use in vulnerable infected and inflamed diseases. The writer declared that he had seen patients with chronic sore throats who said that the soreness disappeared while taking Benzocaine lozenges, but had later been obliged to seek medical advice. His observations suggest that:

1. The tonsillitis was aggravated by the action of Benzocaine on infected and inflamed tissue. This action may be comparable with that of guttae cocaine, which, if applied to the cornea continuously for the relief of pain, cause ulceration. p-Aminobenzolic acid, which is allied to Benzocaine, is known to irritate the gastric mucosa.

2. Trauma of the inflamed tissue may also be caused by the full range of use encouraged by the transient Benzocaine anaesthesia and disappearance of pain.

3. The action of the antibiotic or antiseptic moiety of the lozenge is less likely to be effective if the Benzocaine is simultaneously causing trauma.

### *Drug Addiction*

#### *Plea for Sympathetic Treatment*

Dr. Laurence Kolb, M.D., in an article published in "The Saturday Evening Post" (28/7/56), makes the plea that drug addiction should be treated as an illness and not as a crime.

He describes how many years ago he saw a respected woman come into a store to buy laudanum. Everybody was sorry about her habit, but nobody viewed her as a sinner. Since then public opinion had completely changed. "The sin" of smoking cigarettes had become a socially accepted habit, while drug addiction had been promoted by hysterical propaganda to the status of a great national menace.

The author of the article condemns those who would place the crime of trafficking in heroin in the same category as murderers. In his opinion the law makers have missed the point.

The doctor regards drug addiction as neither a menace nor a mortal sin, but a health problem—a minor health problem, when compared with alcoholism, heart disease and cancer.

Whilst many will not agree fully with the doctor's opinion, it will be conceded that his main proposition that drug addiction is a health problem is well founded and that the opinion of informed physicians should take precedence over that of law investment officers. It will be generally agreed also that his contention that an increase in treatment facilities and recognition that some addicts have reached a stage where they should be given opiates for their welfare is sound. A workable solution of the problem, according to Dr. Kolb, would be for the medical societies or health departments to appoint competent physicians to decide which patients should be carried on an opiate while being prepared for treatment and which one should be given opiates indefinitely. Physicians, in his scheme, would refer individual cases to local medical groups for decision and those decisions should never be subject to revision by a non-medical prosecuting agency.

### *Friendly Societies and Open Trading*

#### *Move in Western Australia*

As we go to press we learn that a move is being made in Western Australia to obtain wider trading rights for Friendly Societies.

The information indicates that a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council with the object of conferring on Friendly Society Dispensaries in that State the right to trade openly with the public.



## Prescription Prices

### Vicious Attack in Victoria

A virulent attack on chemists was sustained in "The Argus" (Melbourne) for a period of 10 days during October.

Notwithstanding its own statement that the great majority of chemists were honest, this newspaper continued the assault, using heavy headlines and sensational captions day by day.

In what had every appearance of being an inspired campaign, the Guild Pricing Scheme and the pharmaceutical profession generally were relentlessly criticised; examples of alleged overcharges for dispensing of prescriptions were quoted, and the pricing code was published in an attempt to present this as a secret scheme whereby wicked and greedy chemists conspired together to perpetrate fraud.

The Victorian Branch of the Guild gave its reply in a full-page advertisement in the Melbourne "Truth" on October 25, using the headlines:

"Big Press Gun in Week-long Barrage!"

"One Small Tom-Tit Slightly Wounded!!"

This announcement included a copy of a letter from the State President of the Guild, Mr. F. N. Lee, which was sent to "The Argus," but had not been published.

In this letter Mr. Lee pointed out that of the total of 24 prescriptions produced by "The Argus" for examination by officials of the Guild 15 showed undercharges up to 7/-; seven were perfectly correct, and in one case an overcharge of 1/- was detected.

Everyone knows that within the ranks of every class of worker there are unscrupulous individuals who will exploit the public for business gain. There is no need for the Melbourne daily newspaper to point that out. To have done so in the manner adopted by "The Argus" is not calculated to enhance the prestige of the press.

Dr. C. Irving Benson, pastor of the Wesley Church, Melbourne, commented on the controversy during the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon service in this church on October 28. He said:

During this week we have heard a good lot about chemists. The chemist is, I think, one of the most honoured citizens in the community. Those of you brought up in country towns, and those of you whose minds with their parents go back to pioneer days, remember what an honest figure the chemist was in the town. Often when no doctor was in reach, he was the man with practical knowledge who could help in times of sickness.

I myself have many means of knowing how gracious and kind and sacrificial and considerate chemists are to some of their poor people.

I could tell you stories today of chemists going round with food during the depression—not only giving medicine from their shelves free but behaving with generosity—Christian and kindly.

The chemist is a respected and an honoured citizen in the Australian community, but apparently there are some bushrangers in that profession as there are in some others. It is well that any who seek to exploit the sickness and the suffering of the people for pro-

fitteering should be exposed and the spotlight should be turned on their practices.

Now, I am sure the Pharmaceutical Guild, which is one of the honoured professional guilds in this country, will take cognisance of what is happening and what has been revealed, and I am sure they can be trusted to maintain the standards, honour and fair play of this profession, in which there is such a tradition of service to the community.

## UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION IN AUSTRALIA

### Fulbright Travel Grants 1957-1958

The United States Educational Foundation announces that, under the provisions of the Fulbright Act, travel grants are available to Australian citizens to go to the United States for study, research or lecturing at American universities and other institutions of higher learning during 1957-1958.

All candidates must fulfil the following requirements:

- (a) They must hold a university degree or recognised professional qualifications.
- (b) Applicants must possess a guarantee of financial support in dollars for the proposed period of the visit to the United States.
- (c) All applicants, whatever their programme in the United States, must be affiliated with an American institution of higher learning.
- (d) Minimum period of study in the United States for students is one academic year. Lecturers must intend spending a minimum of six months in the United States (exclusive of travel time) and research scholars a minimum of three months. Two-thirds of the period in the United States should be spent at one university or recognised research institution. Grants cannot be given for attendance at conferences alone. All candidates are to return to reside permanently in Australia.
- (e) Applicants must be Australian citizens.

These travel grants are available for travel to the United States for or during the American academic year September, 1957, to June, 1958. All travel grants cover the cost of direct travel between the candidate's home in Australia and the institution he wishes to attend in the United States. No allowances are made for dependants' travel.

All awards are made in open competition.

Applications are accepted in the following categories:

- (a) Advanced research scholars and visiting lecturers (usually scholars at the post-doctoral level). The closing date for the receipt of applications is February 28, 1957.
- (b) Postgraduate students. The closing date for the receipt of applications is February 28, 1957.
- (c) Special categories awards (for persons whose professions do not require highly specialised academic qualifications). The closing date is April 30, 1957.

**Note:** No applications can be accepted after the closing dates.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the United States Educational Foundation in Australia, Box 88, G.P.O., Canberra, A.C.T.

# SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

## ARTICLES

- Centenary Oration: University of Melbourne
- Surface-active Agents in Pharmacy
- Caution With Oral Substitutes For Insulin
- Chemistry's Debt to Medicine
- Synthetic Detergents and the Treatment of Water and Sewage
- Irradiation of Poliomyelitis Vaccine
- Semegride Treatment of Phenobarbitone Poisoning
- The Cost of Drugs
- Suppositories
- Chlordane
- Resistance of Insects to Insecticides
- Antibiotics and Drug Resistance
- Problems of Drug Production in India
- Reactions After Penicillin
- Clinical Trial of a Steroid Anaesthetic

### CENTENARY ORATION: UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Sir Ian Clunies Ross delivered the Centenary Oration on August 14, in the new Wilson Hall, before a large and brilliant gathering of international delegates. This launched the official celebration of the centenary. Sir Ian Clunies Ross said that the University of Melbourne faced a dilemma common to all mid-twentieth century society—the apparent conflict between science and the humanities. It could no more escape the consequences of our rapidly changing society than could any other human institution.

The University had to accept the fact that if the society it served was to preserve its material structure it must demand increasing numbers of trained scientists and technologists. The social, political and economic features of the modern world have been shaped by the progress of science and technology over the past 150 years, and will be in the future. The demands made on university finance by the science faculties must inevitably increase, and the drag on resources will be towards the science faculties and away from the humanities. But behind the glittering facade of scientific achievement stood the age-old, unchanging element in the human situation—man himself. Scientists, as scientists, were ill-equipped to understand or to contribute to the solution of the problems in national or world politics which the very nature and scale of their achievements set before their societies. More than ever we need those trained at the highest level in an understanding of man himself. If we starve non-scientific education or degrade it to a subsidiary place then we shall eventually starve the community of those whose imaginative understanding of world problems is essential to their solution.

The dilemma of the University arose from its dual and apparently conflicting responsibilities—on one hand to meet the growing pressure of the need for scientific knowledge and more scientists, and on the other hand to produce men with a habit of mind.

In training applied scientists and technologists—professional men who would be concerned with people as well as with things—provision must be made for such courses as would give them some understanding of the social implications of their craft. This will require critical review of syllabuses and ruthless excision of all unnecessary detail. No matter how the problem is attacked additional staff and expenditure would be needed. New courses must be devised to meet these particular needs and the lecturers who are to succeed

in converting the specialist barbarians to a new and more liberal faith must have zeal and skill. We must make it clear that we have a responsibility as university men, scientists and non-scientists alike, to give serious and continuing thought to the need for change in the form and content of university education.

The community, for its own health, could no longer tolerate the penalty that had hampered the university throughout its history. No longer can the Australian universities be considered the responsibility of local communities or of State Governments alone. For their survival as true universities, for the efficient discharge of their functions, they must be accepted as the responsibility through the National Government of the nation as a whole. The Commonwealth should set up a commission of the highest academic prestige and authority to examine and define in clear terms the function, responsibilities and needs of universities in the modern world. Such a commission could do more than state the material ends the university exists to serve; it could place in perspective the wider purposes of university education and their relation to the system of ideas by which men live.

In commenting on the occasion of the Centenary Oration, *The Age* said in a leader: "The official celebration of its centenary gives university administrators another opportunity to present their case, and we hope that it will be heard not only in Victoria, but in Canberra, too."

"Whether the University of Melbourne will multiply by dividing itself, or whether we should establish a new university is a question for the future, although not the distant future. For we are now living in an age of technology, when universities become the nurseries of the future. Without active, well-endowed centres of higher education we can no longer keep pace with the world either in peace or in war. They have become an essential part of our national capital."

"The days of hope and a shoestring are over. . . . To regard the University of Melbourne as an object of charity is to condemn the nation to colonialism. Without the qualified specialists it trains we simply cannot keep pace with the world we live in."

"This is a national question, and an urgent one. It requires longer vision to remember that a university has other functions than producing technological specialists. It should be a centre of research, a centre of teaching and a haven for scholarly and independent thought. Australia today needs a balanced and critical approach to its problems more than it ever did. The University has provided us with many of our statesmen, judges and teachers. We believe that we owe it a great debt."

## SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS IN PHARMACY

### Ethylene Oxide Derivatives

At a recent Middle East Pharmaceutical Conference held in Beirut, A. G. Fishburn (Great Britain) gave a paper entitled "A Scientific Approach to Drug Formulation". This included the following section on "Surface-Active Agents".

One of the most useful groups of new substances is the surface-active agents, and particularly those of a non-ionic nature derived by condensing long-chain alcohols, acids, and other substances with ethylene oxide. Apart from the use of common soap as an emulgent in liniments and quillaia saponins as solvents for coal tar extracts, there has been hitherto relatively little exploitation of the valuable properties of surface-active materials in pharmaceuticals. The trend towards emulsified ointment bases, however, and more recently the extensive practice of administering insoluble drugs as injectable dispersions has necessitated an examination of a variety of potential excipients in order to determine their efficacy and safety for human administration. Many of these have been known for over twenty years in the textile and other industries where detergents, emulgents, etc., are commonly required. A few found their way into cosmetics before being used in pharmacy, and were thus tested in advance, at least for safety in application to healthy skin. The main difficulty has, of course, been to obtain an adequate range of substances suitable for oral and/or parenteral administration, and so far this goal has not been achieved, at least not in the eyes of the pharmacopoeial authorities. Phrases such as "... suitable harmless dispersing agents" are nevertheless gradually appearing in official monographs, and, in due course, we may expect to see such agents more clearly defined.

I have already referred to one chemical type, namely the long-chain compound condensed with ethylene oxide. Being non-ionic, these are fairly free from pro-

blems of chemical incompatibility and they are also non-irritant and of relatively low toxicity. Their properties vary in a somewhat unpredictable manner with the length of the ethylene oxide chain and with the nature of the alcohol, acid, etc., present. Some generalisations are, however, possible. When cetyl alcohol, for example, is condensed with 4 or 5 mols. of ethylene oxide the product is primarily a water-in-oil emulgent; with 15-20 mols. one obtains an oil-in-water emulgent (Cetomacrogol 1000 B.P.C.) and with 30 mols. the action is essentially that of a dispersing agent. In Britain our traditional natural source of long chain compounds is whale oil, hence the development of many products based on cetyl and cetostearyl alcohols. The fact that the products contain a mixture of homologues is a drawback from the viewpoint of biological evaluation since there is an inevitable slight but wide variation.

Some attempts have been made to prepare similar products from defined starting materials, but, unfortunately, the end-product although more closely approaching a definite chemical entity, is usually less effective as a surface-active agent than is the mixture. Corresponding American products are usually based on petroleum hydrocarbons and a mixed aliphatic/aromatic compound is not uncommon, e.g., octylphenoxy polyethoxyethanol N.F., which is condensed with ethylene oxide condensate with octyl phenol. Probably the most extensively tested group is that comprising the ethylene oxide condensates of sorbitan or best known as "Tweens." These have been evaluated in an extremely thorough manner, both from the viewpoint of physico-chemical properties (interfacial tension, spreading coefficient, etc.) and for safety to the patient.

Anionic surface-active agents have been used to a rather less extent, chiefly on account of chemical incompatibility with drugs containing large cations, such as synthetic bases of high molecular weight. They are not normally suitable for injection, but some, such as dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, U.S.P., can be administered by mouth. Historically, the first modification of

### SYNTHETIC SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENTS DESCRIBED IN PHARMACOPOEIAL AND SIMILAR MONOGRAPHS

Name	Chemical composition	Official in	Used for
Dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate	Dioctyl ester of sodium sulphosuccinate	U.S.P. XV	Wetting agent for preparations for external use. No U.S.P. formulations.
Sodium lauryl sulphate	Mixture of sodium salts of sulphated primary alcohols	B.P. 1955 and U.S.P. XV	Simple cream, emulsifying wax and emulsifying ointment B.P. No. U.S.P. formulations.
Sulphated castor oil	—	B.P.C. 1954	Detergent and emulsifying agent. Not included in any B.P.C. formulation.
Cetomacrogol 1000	Monocetyl ether of polyethylene glycol	B.P.C. 1954	Preparation of cetomacrogol emulsifying wax.
Octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol	Mono- <i>iso</i> -octylphenyl ether of polyethylene glycol	N.F. X	Nitrofurazone solution N.F. X.
Polyoxyl 40 stearate	Monostearate ester of polyethylene glycol	U.S.P. XV	Hydrophilic ointment U.S.P.
Glyceryl monostearate	—	N.F. X B.P.C. 1954	Creams and ointments, but no N.F. or B.P.C. formulations.
Polysorbate 80	Polyethylene glycol ether of mixed sorbitan esters	U.S.P. XV	Coal tar ointment and solution U.S.P.
Benzalkonium chloride	Mixture of alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chlorides	U.S.P. XV	Used as antiseptic. Not in U.S.P. formulations.
Benzethonium chloride	Benzyl dimethyl alkylphenoxyethoxyethyl chloride	U.S.P. XV	Used as antiseptic. Not in U.S.P. formulations.
Cetrimide	Alkyl trimethylammonium bromide	B.P. 1955	Not used in official formulations.

common soap was by introduction of sulphated castor oil, which is now used in pharmacy as a solvent and detergent. A partly sulphated oil (i.e., containing fewer  $-SO_3H$  groups) is not completely miscible with water, but has self-emulsifying properties and has been used to prepare "concentrates" which yield a finely divided suspension on dilution with water. Benzene hexachloride has been applied externally in veterinary medicine in this way. The sulphated aryl alcohols now commonly used as detergents are useful emulgents when taken in conjunction with the parent alcohol, e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate and cetostearyl alcohol in emulsifying wax B.P.

Cationic surface active agents are used chiefly as bactericidal drugs instead of as excipients, although sometimes it is possible to take advantage of both properties simultaneously. Cetrimide B.P., for example, has been used both as a bacteriostatic and as a dispensing agent in aqueous injections of procaine penicillin, while in cream of cetrimide B.Vet.C. the drug is its own emulgent. The present position of synthetic surface-active agents in pharmacy may thus be summarised as follows: in injectable products they have been used to disperse water-insoluble drugs although they have not completely replaced older materials (such as lecithin) and no pharmacopoeial standards have yet been devised. In oral preparations their use is fairly well established, particularly in the dispersible powders used in veterinary medicine; they have also found some application in reducing the disintegration time of tablets. In preparations for external use they are well established, as shown in the table.

#### The Polyglycols

A second large group of substances of pharmaceutical interest, and one which is also derived from the versatile ethylene oxide, comprises the polyglycols or polyethylene glycols (Macrogols) which are used as water-miscible liquid or solid solvents. These have made possible many improvements in ointment bases although they are still too expensive to replace completely paraffins and animal fats or waxes. Much remains to be discovered about the mechanism of drug absorption via the skin, but it seems generally accepted that the nearer the drug is to being in solution, the more rapid its action. Thus, dispersions of water- and hydrocarbon-insoluble drugs in soft paraffin were likely to cause an undesirably slow release of active agent, and oil-in-water emulsified creams were preferred. With the aid of polyethylene glycols, however, many drugs can be presented in solution, with the added advantage that there is no problem of emulsion-breaking or loss of water during storage.

The polyglycols are condensation polymers of ethylene oxide and water, and, as far as pharmaceutical use is concerned, the number of mols. of ethylene oxide range from 5 to 85 with corresponding approximate molecular weight range of 300 to 4000. So far they have only been recognised officially for use in ointments and in solutions for external use, but it is known that their oral toxicity is low and that in controlled amounts they are suitable as injectable solvents. In oral preparations they have been used for tablet-granulation, tablet-coating and for the manufacture of medicated salt. For injections, they have been included in proportions up to 75 per cent. as solvents, for barbituric acids and alkali barbiturates. In modern hospital practice they are used extensively for pessary and suppository bases.—Pharm J., August 11, 1956.

#### CAUTION WITH ORAL SUBSTITUTES FOR INSULIN

In an editorial note, September 1, 1956, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* said: "In December, 1955, we reported that a new sulphonamide (N-sulphanilyl-N'-n-butylurea, or BZ 55) had been claimed by German workers to replace the need for insulin in a proportion of diabetics.

We recalled the limitations that had been found to apply to the use in diabetics of other substances capable of inducing hypoglycaemia on oral administration, such as the hypoglycins, synthalin, and certain other sulphonamides, and we advised caution in assessing the possibilities of the new sulphonamide in treatment of diabetes mellitus until the findings from investigations then being undertaken in Britain became available. Clinical reports of trials at six centres in Britain have now been published in the *British Medical Journal*.

These reports, while confirming that tablets of N-sulphanilyl-N'-n-butylurea possess the ability to control blood sugar concentration when given by the mouth to suitable patients, do not recommend that the compound should be made generally available for the treatment of diabetes. Indeed, the reports are followed by a warning note in heavy type which states that it is the considered opinion of the signatories that the substance should at present be used only under careful hospital supervision, and, in an editorial note, it is mentioned that some investigators "would even go further and recommend the discontinuance of trials until more is known about the toxicity of the drug." The reports bring out the danger of stopping insulin injections in what seems to be a suitable patient who apparently is not liable to ketosis. Several clinics encountered patients of this type who developed severe diabetic ketosis within a few days and as the *British Medical Journal* comments: "It is clear that if transfer of an insulin-taking diabetic to sulphonamide therapy is contemplated the patient must either be seen daily after stopping the insulin or admitted to hospital." But the most disturbing feature of the British reports is the alteration in the blood picture of patients. Contrary to the original German reports, which stated specifically that there were no changes in the blood count, British workers report persistent leucopenia, thrombocytopenia in eight patients, and spontaneous purpura in two patients. Definite evidence of a toxic action on platelets and to a less extent on the white blood cells is presented. From the United States also have come reports of severe leucopenia and of fatal reactions from the use of the sulphonamide.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that one company which has supplied the compound for trials in certain hospitals has already announced that for the present its policy will be to continue to supply the drug only for clinical trials in those hospitals. It seems unlikely in the present state of knowledge that any responsible manufacturer in this country would take the risk of issuing this sulphonamide for general use in diabetes, although undoubtedly its study will be continued, and indeed pressed forward, where there are facilities for careful hospital supervision.

Meanwhile, attention is naturally being diverted to a closely related substance, *p*-toluenesulphonyl-n-butylurea, which in extensive trials in Germany has been found to act on the blood sugar of diabetics in a similar manner to BZ 55. Clinical examinations of this substance are now in progress in Britain, but as the *British Medical Journal* points out, prolonged investigation will be necessary to establish whether it really is safer than BZ 55. It is clearly the responsibility of the pharmacist to discourage diabetics from any belief that a safe oral treatment has yet been discovered which, at the present time, will enable insulin injections to be replaced.

A word may be said about the chemical nomenclature of these compounds. To avoid any confusion they have been described here by the names used in the original reports, but these names differ slightly from those used by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, who have chosen carbutamide as the approved name for N-butyl-N'-sulphanilylurea, which is the same as N-sulphanilyl-N'-n-butylurea or BZ 55. Similarly, the approved name tolbutamide has been chosen for N-butyl-N'-toluene-*p*-sulphonylurea, which is the same compound as *p*-toluene sulphonyl-n-butylurea.



## CHEMISTRY'S DEBT TO MEDICINE

Sir Charles Dodds, in the Pope Memorial Lecture to the Royal Society of Arts (London), chose as his title "Chemistry's Debt to Medicine." The *Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry* (August, 1956), commenting on this, said:—

"On first reading this, many regarded it as a misprint, as it is customary to talk of medicine's debt to chemistry. Of the truth of the latter there can of course be no doubt. A moment's reflection will demonstrate quite clearly the dependence of modern therapeutics on chemistry, and in fact one can go even further than this and say that pharmacy, the earliest form of therapeutics, must have a sound chemical basis if its remedies are to be consistent and of constant composition.

The great advances in pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry have been even greater in recent years through the introduction of synthetic compounds. The first triumph in this field was that of Ehrlich and his colleagues, who introduced the arsenical drug 'Salvarsan' for the treatment of syphilis in the first decade of the century. Before the introduction of this substance the treatment of this terrible disease was a hit-or-miss affair. No progress had been made since the Middle Ages, and the disease was still being treated with mercury and iodides. Many cases were resistant, and large numbers had no treatment at all. Today the medical student reads of the ravages of syphilis in almost the same distant manner as he reads of the plague of Athens. The four stages of the disease—primary, secondary, tertiary and the final quaternary stage, consisting of the neurological manifestations, such as general paralysis of the insane—are now happily things of the past; some time ago a clinical colleague was heard to say that he had been unable to obtain anywhere in London a case of congenital syphilis to demonstrate to his students. When Ehrlich introduced Salvarsan he not only provided a method for the treatment of syphilis but introduced an entirely new range of treatment, to which he gave the name of chemotherapy. This has continued to the present day, and alongside Salvarsan can be placed many other triumphs, such as the sulphonamides, synthetic antimalarials and so forth.

We need not stress further the debt of medicine to chemistry, but let us look at the other side of the picture.

Using the term medicine in its broadest sense, including bacteriology, one can say that the chemist has been provided with fascinating new molecules of a type which even his fertile imagination could never have conceived. As was pointed out at the Pope Memorial Lecture, chemistry can in many ways be regarded in a similar light to mathematics. Just as in this subject there is pure mathematics, which is an exercise of the subject for its own sake irrespective of any practical application, so can one have pure theoretical chemistry where the synthetic science is developed again merely as an end in itself. This is in sharp contrast to applied mathematics, which deals only with the application to practical subjects, and the same can be said about chemistry. It would be a fair guess to suggest that the most fertile pure chemical imagination could never have thought up molecules like those of aureomycin, penicillin or the other antibiotics. Similarly, Vitamin B12 would surely have strained even the most brilliant chemical imagination. We can therefore see that in return medicine has provided fascinating problems for the organic chemist, out of which have come many new developments in synthetic chemistry. New structures have indicated new principles in organic chemistry, and it is to be hoped that this fertile exchange between these two great branches of knowledge will continue in the future in the same successful way as they have done in the past."

## SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS AND THE TREATMENT OF WATER AND SEWAGE

In *Nature*, July 21, 1956, there appeared a review by B. A. Southgate of the findings of two commissions—one in Great Britain, one in U.S.A.—on the question of the wide industrial and domestic uses of Newer Synthetic Detergents, and some problems involved therein:

The review stated: Since 1949 there has been something like a threefold increase in the sales of synthetic detergent mixtures in Britain, the majority of which contain as their most important constituent anionic surface-active agents of the alkyl aryl sulphonate type. Although these substances are used to some extent in industry, the big expansion in their sale during the past ten years has been for domestic purposes. Thus most of the synthetic detergents now used in Britain are discharged by the housewife to the sewers of local authorities and, except in some coastal towns, eventually pass to a sewage-disposal works.

Domestic sewage is normally treated by sedimentation and biological purification, and although the methods used may appear to the uninitiated as somewhat crude and primitive, they are in fact extremely efficient and capable of effecting a high degree of purification at a remarkably small cost. They are, however, rather easily upset by the presence in the sewage of certain types of substances, particularly those which interfere with microbiological processes, this being the main reason why it is often difficult to treat sewage in an industrial district where large quantities of trade effluent are discharged to the sewers. During the past few years there has been a growing feeling that household synthetic detergents are among the substances which cause difficulties at sewage works. Moreover, it is known that part of the surface-active agent they contain often passes through a treatment plant and so is discharged with the effluent to a river. It is common knowledge that during the past few years there has been a marked increase in the extent to which foam is formed on polluted rivers, particularly at places where they pass over weirs, and this again is commonly attributed to the presence of the surface-active materials in the water. In some parts of Britain rivers to which sewage effluents have been discharged have to be used as a source of raw water for domestic supply, and there has therefore been some anxiety as to whether surface-active agents may persist throughout a water-treatment plant and so be present in the supply distributed to a town, particularly since this is known to have occurred during exceptionally dry weather in at least one place in the United States. For these reasons the Minister of Housing and Local Government some time ago set up a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Jephcott to study the subject; its report has just been published. A few weeks ago also the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers (who make synthetic detergents), through a report prepared by F. J. Coughlin, Chairman of the Association's Technical Advisory Sub-Committee on Research, has made available the results of its own observations on the position in the United States.

The report of the American Association gives the impression either that the effects of detergents are not so marked in the United States as they are in Great Britain, or that if they are the Association has not fully appreciated the difficulties that have been caused. It is certain that at many sewage works in Britain, and especially at those using the activated-sludge process, frothing has increased during the past few years to a point at which operation of the plant is made very difficult, and in some cases dangerous, and that this frothing is due to the presence of surface-active constituents of synthetic detergents in the sewage; indeed, the British report includes two photo-

graphs of frothing at sewage works, at one of which the layer of foam appears to be several feet thick. The American Association, while agreeing that frothing has increased in the United States, does not appear to accept that detergents are the cause of it. It says also that frothing on the surface of aeration tanks and activated-sludge plants can be stopped by increasing the concentration of activated sludge in the mixture aerated. This was not found to be so in Britain, where experiments were made, at the suggestion of Sir Harry Jephcott's Committee, at several sewage works without any marked success. An important point of principle is, in any event, involved here; the processes used at sewage works have been evolved from experience and experiments over many years, and the conditions at any particular plant are chosen to bring about the most effective purification of the sewage. It is very rarely that they can be drastically changed merely to prevent some difficulty caused by the discharge to the sewage of some strongly interfering substances, whether of domestic or industrial origin.

Where an effluent which would seriously interfere with sewage treatment is discharged to the sewers from a factory, it is very often required (legislation being available to enforce this) that it should be pre-treated by the manufacturer to remove the most noxious constituents. For example, effluents from electroplating works are often treated in this way to remove cyanides and toxic metals. It is clear that washing waters containing synthetic detergents cannot be pre-treated by the housewife; but an obvious suggestion is that manufacturers of these substances should endeavour to produce materials which, though satisfactory for washing purposes, would be readily decomposed by the processes, including microbiological processes, commonly used at a sewage works. Difficulties in sewage treatment would thereby be greatly reduced, and the material would not be discharged with sewage effluent to rivers. Thus, any risk there may now be of constituents of detergents persisting in potable water supplies would be removed. Another important reason—not mentioned in the American report—is that it is known that surface-active agents in a river may seriously reduce the rate at which atmospheric oxygen dissolves in it; it would be expected, therefore, that they would accentuate the de-oxygenation of a river containing a given amount of polluting matter.

One of the recommendations of the British report is that manufacturers of household synthetic detergents should investigate the possibility of producing efficient washing products based on materials which can be readily oxidised or eliminated when treated at a sewage works. The American industry also accepts that research of this kind is necessary and is sponsoring work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Preliminary work in Britain has shown that the resistance of alkyl benzene sulphonates to bacterial attack is correlated with the nature of the alkyl group, straight-chain compounds being much more readily decomposed than those with branched chains. The development of readily decomposable substances with the necessary detergent properties, and which could be economically manufactured from available raw materials, might obviously require lengthy research, but should surely yield to the combined attack of the organic chemist and microbiologist.

The question arises whether the public interest is sufficiently safeguarded while research of this kind is being carried out. It is reported that in 1955 a Bill was introduced in the Kansas Legislature which would have made it unlawful to put detergents into a public sewer. The British Committee has not recommended anything like such drastic action. The majority, however (four members dissenting), considered that there is at least a possibility that a serious situation might arise before a practicable remedy has been found. It points out that there are at present no statutory powers for controlling the composition of detergents sold to

the public, and recommends that the Government should consider whether to seek these powers now or to defer obtaining them until a clear need for them has arisen. It recommends also that in the meantime an advisory body, including representatives of the sewage authorities and manufacturers concerned and of appropriate Government departments, should be set up to give counsel and facilitate research, and to keep watch on the position at sewage works, on rivers and at water works, in relation to the continued use of synthetic detergents of the type at present being manufactured.

## IRRADIATION OF POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE

The preparation of poliomyelitis vaccine is more complicated than the simpler bacterial vaccines. The technique involves cultivation of living viruses on tissue cultures of selected monkey kidney cells. Three main types of strains are usually used, all three being required in the final product as cross immunity between strains does not develop. Viruses can be harvested from monkey kidney cell cultures to form strain pools, the types being kept separately until inactivated.

In the Salk process, inactivation of virus pools is accomplished by the addition of formaldehyde. One problem in production of poliomyelitis vaccine is that the viruses evade formaldehyde activity through a certain type of clumping and need a great amount of filtration, which leads to deterioration of the final product. In June, 1955, Parke, Davis & Company voluntarily withdrew as one of the largest producers of poliomyelitis vaccine. Its research scientists concentrated on the final development of a vaccine which would involve inactivation of viruses by a new irradiation process. On February 21, 1956, the National Institute of Health in Washington, U.S.A., granted approval for the release of the first lot of irradiated poliomyelitis vaccine, amounting approximately to 1,000,000 injections.

The new process involves a modified method of inactivating the poliomyelitis virus through a combination of formaldehyde and ultraviolet irradiation. Virus strain pools are initially treated by adding not more than 1:4000 solution of formaldehyde at controlled temperature and pH for sufficient time to inactivate the virus to base line levels as shown by tissue culture tests. The second phase of inactivation is provided by exposure to ultraviolet irradiation of sufficient energy in "Centri Filmers" to inactivate the virus completely as shown by current tissue culture safety testing methods. The Centri Filmer is an ingenious mechanical steriliser developed by Dr. Franz Oppenheimer, of the Michael Reese Research Foundation, Chicago.

The Centri Filmer spins liquid vaccine into uniform, microscopically thin films—about 1/10,000 inch thick or 1/20 the thickness of a human hair. Thus the virus particles can be uniformly exposed to the inactivating irradiation.

In practice, the vaccine being processed is introduced into a perfectly balanced 15-inch vase-like cup. An electronically controlled motor spins this cup while tubular lamps irradiate the film from inside the cup. The liquid film rises along the walls of the cup from centrifugal force produced by the spinning action. When the film rises to the top rim of the cup, it is drawn off by a specially designed collector. Control of the apparatus is entirely automatic with electronic devices. A precise amount of irradiation is necessary to destroy virulence of bacteria or viruses and still yield vaccines potent enough to activate production of antibodies when introduced into the human body.

Through irradiation, supplemented by very brief formaldehyde treatment, Parke-Davis scientists found they can be more positive of inactivating every particle of poliomyelitis virus in less than one second without losing any of the vaccine potency. This new irradiation process is a noteworthy contribution to sterilisation techniques.



## BEMEGRIDE TREATMENT OF PHENOBARBITONE POISONING

The successful use of bemegride to treat a 14 months old boy suffering from phenobarbitone poisoning has been described by Hurdle and Lane (*Lancet*, 1956, (i) 836). The boy had been given phenobarbitone in error and had consumed over a period of 36 hours a very large amount, estimated to be about 55 gr. When treatment was begun the child had been in a coma for 36 hours. A scalp vein infusion was set up, and three 25-mg. doses of bemegride were injected into the infusion tubing at five-minute intervals. Nine further doses were given in the following hour and 40 minutes. The boy was then crying and moving all his limbs. The administration of bemegride was then continued by mixing it with the infusion fluid. When treatment was stopped, 2827 mg. of bemegride had been given in 80 hours. The boy was discharged from hospital two days later.

The authors say that bemegride does not appear to be toxic, and that the chief danger in its use lies in failing to recognise that it may have to be given over a long period.—*The Alchemist*, July, 1956.

## THE COST OF DRUGS

"Why does not someone in authority question the cost of new drugs and medications?" asks a reader of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. "Why should cortisone products, made cheaply from the Mexican yam, cost the patient 30 to 35 cents a tablet? Why should the broad-spectrum antibiotics still cost 50 to 60 cents a capsule of 250 mgm.?" After the initial development costs, he continues, these drugs can be made inexpensively, yet the price has not come down since an initial reduction three to four years ago.

In its reply the *Journal* says that price reductions depend on two factors—volume production and volume sales of the product. Until both have been achieved, the marketing of the product must remain "expensive." A survey of 200,000 prescriptions dispensed in 250 pharmacies in representative areas of the United States showed an average prescription price of \$2.51 for the first six months of 1955. In contrast, a new specialty product in the field to which the inquirer refers was introduced in February, 1955, and the present average prescription price of this product is \$8.08. The same survey showed that 80 per cent. of all of the 200,000 prescriptions were sold at \$3 or less per prescription. It may be that Mexican yams are cheap, the reply continues, but, as regards cortisone products, one large reputable pharmaceutical manufacturer gives as one of his reasons for not entering the field, "the extremely complicated and expensive manufacturing process for that product." A further indication that prescription prices are not, on the whole, out of line is that the price index for prescriptions in 1954 was 115.8 as compared with 114.8, the index for all consumer goods and services. The index for prescriptions is one of 20 available sub-indexes that make up the group index for "medical care and drugs," which was 125.2 for 1954. For two other main items in this medical care group—physicians' fees and hospital room rates—the indexes were 119.1 and 156.9 respectively. The one is slightly higher than the index for prescriptions, and the second is very much higher.

While these data do not serve to answer the reader's specific inquiry, says the *Journal*, they do serve to give perspective. The pharmaceutical industry is as highly competitive as any that can be named, and it is very much aware that the physician-patient relationship is such that the physician does consider the matter of price if there is any choice open to him in selecting prescriptions. All of the evidence is that this severe competition forces the industry to do almost as much research to achieve cheaper production and marketing as it does to develop new, or better, products. As soon

as one producer of these products is able to produce and market them more cheaply he will certainly do so, with the object of forcing his higher-priced competitors out of the market. This will cause other producers to accelerate efforts to improve their own production and marketing techniques. Further price cuts, with eventual stabilisation at a lower level, will be the result. Penicillin, streptomycin, and cortisone have all had price histories that seem to demonstrate the validity of this conclusion.—*"Pharm. J."*, July 28, 1956.

## SUPPOSITORIES

(From Notes for the Public Pharmacist in *The British and Overseas Pharmacist*, May, 1956.)

Interest has revived in one of the oldest forms of medication known, the suppository. Drugs have been given in this form probably as far back as can be traced, but the bases used have remained the same throughout the centuries, until the past few years, when an increasing desire to use this route of administration has led to a search for new and better bases.

The hospital pharmacist may be asked at any time to supply a drug in this form. The two old bases, oil of theobroma and glycerine suppository mass, both have distinct disadvantages in practice, the former because of the unstable modification which forms if it is heated a little too much, and its prolonged solidification time, and the latter largely because of its incompatibilities and the danger of bacterial contamination, since any spores present in the gelatine may easily survive the preparation of the base.

The newer bases may be sought from a wide range of substances, ranging through the hydrogenated oils, the polyethylene glycols, polyalkyl derivatives of sorbitan fat esters, to the saturated fatty alcohols and their polyethylene esters. But controlled experimentation will be required before it is possible to assess these bases properly, and the hospital pharmaceutical department is one of the places where such experimentation could be carried out. No elaborate apparatus is required, and no skill or knowledge other than that which every pharmacist should possess.

## CHLORDANE

Report to the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry (*J. Amer. Med. Ass.*, 1955, 158, 1364).

Chlordane is a chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide available in various forms as an impure mixture. It is a heavy, dark brown, oily liquid insoluble in water but soluble in the common organic solvents. It is unstable in the presence of weak alkalis. The volatile properties and residual characteristics of chlordane are intermediate between those of dicophane and gamma benzene hexachloride. It is effective in the control of certain agricultural and household pests and is available in the form of oil solutions, emulsion concentrates, wettable powders, and insecticidal dusts, paints and waxes. Lethal action on susceptible organisms results from contact, ingestion or exposure to vapour. It is not approved for over-all treatment of rooms because slow liberation of fumes constitutes a danger. No medicinal use for chlordane in any form has been found acceptable to date. A complete pharmacological evaluation of technical chlordane is difficult because it is not a definite chemical entity. In general, it acts like other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides whose sites of action are on the higher motor cortex and the cerebellum. It does not affect vital centres in the medulla. It is absorbed into the body from the gastro-intestinal tract, the respiratory tract and the skin, and it would seem to be capable of a more rapid and greater penetrability of the body barriers than many other synthetic insecticides belonging to the chlorinated class. The minimum lethal dose of chlordane by ingestion for human beings is not known, but death has occurred following

the ingestion (with suicidal intent) of 100 mg./kg. body weight of the technical mixture. After dermal application chlordane is more toxic than dicophane as it is readily absorbed through the unbroken skin, and deaths have occurred from such absorption. Little is known about the inhalation toxicity of chlordane, but chemically verified cases of poisoning from combined skin and respiratory exposures have been recorded. The symptoms of acute chlordane intoxication are similar to those observed in poisoning by dicophane. Acute signs of poisoning usually occur within 45 minutes of ingestion, and death may occur within 24 hours though it may be delayed for some days. Chronic poisoning may be manifested by disturbances of the central nervous system; it particularly affects the optic nerve. Treatment of chlordane poisoning depends on the use of symptomatic measures. Details are given of 15 reported cases of systemic chlordane poisoning.—*J. Phar. Pharmacol.*, 1956, 5, 354.

## RESISTANCE OF INSECTS TO INSECTICIDES

The development of resistance of disease-bearing insects to insecticides has become a public health problem of the greatest importance, and the World Health Organisation must assume responsibility for co-ordinating and stimulating research against this new danger, according to a resolution adopted by the W.H.O. Executive Board meeting in Geneva recently under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Al-Wahbi.

Thirty-two countries have reported insect resistance to DDT and other new insecticides, and approximately 35 species of insects are already involved, Dr. M. G. Candau, W.H.O. Director-General, told the Board. A number of these insects spread some of the world's most dangerous epidemic diseases: various types of malaria-bearing mosquitoes show immunity to DDT in some areas of Greece, Lebanon, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Panama, and Mississippi (U.S.A.). Body lice spreading typhus can no longer be controlled by DDT in Korea, and five other countries are reporting that satisfactory control is becoming difficult. Fleas, which are responsible for plague, are manifesting resistance in certain parts of South America. Worse still, there has recently come from Trinidad information that a strain of the mosquito which spreads yellow fever has shown itself to be extremely resistant to DDT. (Trinidad had an outbreak of yellow fever 18 months ago.) As to flies, their destruction with DDT and other chemicals is no longer possible in almost all countries where these materials have been used in recent years. Resistance of cockroaches and bedbugs is also well established in many countries.

It was suggested at a W.H.O. Symposium in Rome in 1953 that W.H.O. should encourage work on the use of new insecticides, but the new products that have become available since that time are too few and too limited in efficiency to have a significant effect on the trend of events. Moreover, the majority of the materials now being used as alternatives present a higher toxic hazard to man than DDT or BHC.

An extraordinary fact is that no scientist today is yet able to say with certainty "what causes death when insects are exposed to insecticides" and what are the biochemical and physiological bases of resistance. The report submitted by the Director-General to the W.H.O. Executive Board declares on this point: "It is surely an anomaly that, with the vast amounts of money that have been spent during the past decade and the large allocations of funds which are being made for future programmes of insect-borne diseases control by insecticides, and with the almost complete reliance that is being placed on the use of these chemicals by health authorities in many countries of the world in the control of the epidemic diseases, only insignificant funds

have been and are being set aside for research on resistance. A survey of the research on resistance being performed in the leading laboratories throughout the world is at present being carried out by W.H.O. A preliminary report concerning the work of 27 of these centres in the European, East Mediterranean and South-East Asia regions indicates that the amount of money and effort being devoted to work which might contribute to the solution of the problem of resistance is appallingly small." The same situation seems to exist in the majority of countries in all parts of the world.

The Executive Board agreed that a determined effort must be made to avoid what may well become a catastrophe for world health. The following plan of action was submitted to the Board:

(1) The survey on present laboratory research will be completed and submitted this year to the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Insecticides. The Committee will be requested to set up a co-operative programme of surveillance and research on resistance in which laboratories in all parts of the world will be invited to participate.

(2) Directors of laboratories collaborating in this comprehensive research programme will hold a meeting next year to plan further efforts and exchange information.

(3) All the data available on resistance will be collated, and the W.H.O. Expert Committee meeting again in 1957 will make a series of recommendations for the guidance of governments on insect control, including the future use of insecticides, and on the development of basic research on insect resistance.

(4) The whole scheme will depend to a large extent on the free and speedy exchange of information between field workers and laboratories, and W.H.O. will distribute documentation and recruit scientists to assist in this work.—*Export Review*, May, 1956.

## ANTIBIOTICS AND DRUG RESISTANCE

H. S. Grainger

Every new development in therapeutics brings its own crop of problems, and this is certainly true of the antibiotics. Though the phenomena associated with drug resistance were known, their importance and extent were not appreciated before this class of substances became available. It is now a matter of some importance to know what is the sensitivity of the invading pathogen and the likelihood of its becoming resistant during treatment. On this will depend the choice of therapeutic agent. A contribution to this subject has been made by Valentine, who has studied the survival times of a group of common pathogens in concentrations of chloramphenicol equivalent to those likely to be found *in vivo* during treatment. Though chloramphenicol was chosen for the experiments, the author states (without quoting evidence) that the effect of other bacteriostatic substances would probably be the same. The medium used in the tests was a broth containing 20 per cent. of horse blood to simulate as nearly as possible the *in vivo* conditions. The number of survivors was estimated at daily intervals up to seven days by means of the plate-count technique. Some clumping of the bacteria occurred in the horse-blood-broth medium, and this tended to promote survival in some strains for a longer period than was found when a simple broth medium was used. The author concludes that the organisms studied may be classified into three groups: highly susceptible, e.g. gonococcus, pneumococcus and *C. diphtheria*; moderately susceptible, e.g. *Streptococcus pyogenes*, the colityphoid group, *Haemophilus pertussis*; and unsusceptible, e.g. *Streptococcus faecalis*.—*Export Review*, June, 1956.

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## PROBLEMS OF DRUG PRODUCTION IN INDIA

### Drug Manufacture From Medicinal Plants in India

The treatment of many diseases will be brought within the means of the vast majority of people in India, if medicinal plants, which grow wild in different parts of the country, can be utilised for the manufacture of drugs in a form suitable for administration, according to a review of work on Indian medicinal plants published by the Indian Council of Medical Research (New Delhi, Feb. 23, 1956).

More than 2000 plants out of about 11,000 species found in India are believed to have medicinal properties. Besides, indigenous systems of medicine minister to the needs of about 80 per cent. of the population of the country.

According to the review, during the last 30 years research work on indigenous drugs has received considerable encouragement and has made satisfactory progress. Work done so far in connection with certain groups of plants has made it possible to bring into use a large number of raw drugs, which were formerly imported by the drug manufacturing industry. Much, however, remains to be done and hundreds of plants have yet to be investigated.

The review says there are great possibilities of India becoming self-supporting so far as the manufacture of drugs is concerned. Owing to the remarkable variations in her climate, altitude and soil, India is in a position to produce satisfactorily a variety of medicinal plants. For instance, there are several drugs which are widely used by the medical profession, but the plants from which they are manufactured do not grow naturally in this country. They thrive, however, when they are cultivated under proper conditions. Examples are eucalyptus, cinchona and jalap, which were introduced into India many years ago. Also, a large number of plants grow in India, which although not exactly the same as those grown in other countries, have properties and actions similar to those of imported drugs. If properly utilised, they will form excellent substitutes.

The review, however, points out that the ideal conditions under which plants should be collected for the preparation of drugs are not known in India, even in respect of many of the common and important medicinal plants. Research, therefore, is urgently needed to determine the time when the utility of plants is at the maximum. If this can be systematically carried out, India can meet not only her own requirements of medicinal herbs, but those of other countries as well.

### Malaria Control

Under a fourth supplement to the Indo/U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement the U.S. Government will provide \$4 million and the Government of India Rs. 44 million towards the purchase of up to 600 long tons of 75 per cent. water-wettable DDT powder and up to 200 long tons of 50 per cent. water-wettable dieldrin powder and the cost of the necessary services. One hundred and thirty-six malaria control units have already been established, and it is proposed to establish a further 64 by the end of 1957, thereby extending the coverage to the entire population of 200 million which, it is estimated, was living in malarious areas at the onset of the programme three years ago.

### Indian Drug Industry

Six Russian experts, who recently arrived in New Delhi from the Soviet Union, are collaborating with six Indian experts in a survey of India's pharmaceutical and dye-stuff industries. The survey which is expected to take about three months, is being made to examine the scope and further development and expansion of the above-mentioned industries. The experts have already visited factories in and around Delhi, and are now engaged in examining the data obtained.—"British and Overseas Pharmacist," April, 1956.

## REACTIONS AFTER PENICILLIN

Three cases of anaphylactic reactions following the oral use of penicillin are reported by G. A. Peters *et al.* (*Proc. Staff Meet. Mayo Clin.*, 1955, 30, 634), who maintain that penicillin should never be used unless definitely indicated, or if a safer drug would suffice. Each of the patients lost consciousness after taking penicillin; in two cases the doses were 200,000 and 250,000 units. All three patients had received penicillin on earlier occasions, and had developed reactions of a milder nature. In two of the patients, scratch tests with penicillin produced positive reactions and in the third (who refused direct skin testing) blood withdrawn for passive-transfer tests gave a positive reaction. A fatal case of anaphylaxis following intramuscular injection of 600,000 units of procaine-penicillin is also reported.

For detection of potential reactors, the authors suggest a test by scratching the skin and applying a drop of solution containing 10,000 to 20,000 units of penicillin per mil. A positive reaction indicating that penicillin should be avoided consists of an erythematous flare after 15 to 20 minutes. For patients whose history and skin tests are doubtful, adrenaline, intravenous antihistaminic or aminophylline, and a tourniquet and oxygen should be available. There is an increased likelihood of sensitisation during prolonged treatment with high doses, especially of penicillin in wax or oil. Some patients who have shown sensitivity carry a metal tag bearing a warning.—Pharm J., April 7, 1956.

## CLINICAL TRIAL OF A STEROID ANAESTHETIC

The introduction of soluble barbiturates which could be administered intravenously was a great boon to the surgeon and brought in a new era in anaesthetics. During and since the war this method of anaesthesia has made rapid strides to the extent that the volatile anaesthetics which once held pride of place are now mere accessories. Hitherto, however, attention has been confined to the barbiturates. Now a chemical of a totally different kind has been introduced in a steroid, 21 hydroxy-pregnane-3, 20 dione, sodium hemisuccinate. This compound has been released under the name of Viadril (Pfizer) for simultaneous clinical trials in Great Britain, U.S.A., Italy and Sweden. In this country the work has been carried out by Galley and Rooms, who have now reported the results obtained in the first 100 cases. These range over a very wide variety of major operations including laryngopharyngeal, gynaecological, gastro-enterological, urological and orthopaedic. Viadril was found to be irritant to the veins when administered as a 2.5 per cent. solution, but gave no trouble when used in solutions of 0.5 per cent. or weaker in normal saline. Because of the necessity for using such a dilute solution (and correspondingly large volume of saline) the authors feel that Viadril is unlikely to replace the barbiturates for short operations. The advantages of Viadril over the barbiturates were seen in thyroid surgery where the "docility of the throat reflexes" enables direct laryngoscopy to be performed with the greatest ease. Only rarely did the patients have a fall in blood pressure after returning to the ward and when this occurred it was readily rectified by using methyl-amphetamine intramuscularly. Vomiting was rare and post-operative fatigue was slight or absent. The authors have made some speculations as to the possible connection with anaesthesia produced by Viadril and the normal sleep rhythm—"Export Review," July, 1956.





#### Iodine in Isopropyl Alcohol

Iodine	1
Sodium Iodide	1
Isopropyl Alcohol	50
Distilled Water	to 100

The above formula is suitable for oral use.  
—S.D.R. (Vic.).

#### Salicylanilide Cream

The following prescription is unusual and required the expenditure of time and money in obtaining the ingredients from sources outside the normal suppliers. In the case of the Zinc Undecylenate  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. was purchased, even though about 2 oz. was needed.

R			
Undecylenic Acid	5%	288 gr.	
Zinc Undecylenate	20%	1152 gr.	
Salicylanilide	5%	288 gr.	
Cremor. Cerae Sulphon. ad	3i	3viii 192 gr.	
Ft. Crem.—mitte ℥ii.			
Sig. Apply to scalp n. & m.			

**Precedent:** There is ample precedent for this prescription in Martindale (23rd Ed.), Vol. 1, p. 82.

**Method:** Aqueous Sorbolene Cream was used as the base. The melted Undecylenic Acid was added to a warmed mortar. To this about half the mass of cream was added, followed by the two powders. Finally the remainder of the cream was added.

**Note:** Salicylanilide is not to be confused with Salicylamide. The preparation was for three children, who were suffering from intractable ringworm.

—J.D.C. (Vic.).

#### Monacrin Dilution in Glycerin

R		
Cremor Cerae Sulphonatae		
Menthol	0.5%	
Monacrin	1:4000	
Mitte ℥i.		
Sig. Use p.r.n.		

In the above prescription there are the obvious points of sending 500 gr. and of using a non-ionic o/w cream base. We had some Aqueous Sorbolene Cream on hand and decided to use this.

The problem then arises of incorporating  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of Monacrin in an already compounded cream.

We dissolved  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Monacrin (which could be weighed on our dispensing balance) in 120 m. Glycerin and **delivered** from the 2 fl. dr. measure 30 m. of this solution.

—J.W. (Vic.).

#### Reactions of Some "Ethical Proprietaries"

Proprietary preparations are frequently ordered in compounded medicines in Australian prescribing practice.

Precise information on the reaction of the commonly ordered "ethical proprietaries" is often difficult to obtain. There may even be differences in the same product as between one batch and another. Undoubtedly some preparations undergo a change in acidity or alkalinity on storage.

The following measurements of pH were carried out on the ordinary stock-in-trade of a pharmaceutical chemist, and represent a cross section of new, old, partly used, and "variously stored" preparations:—

Sample	Maker	pH
Actidil Elixir	B4	6.97
Adetate	S4	3.20
Antepar Elixir	B4	7.23
(darkened sample)		6.58
Anthisan Elixir	M3	5.25
B.C.M.	G1	3.76
B.C.M. c. Phenobarb.	G1	4.22
B.C.M. Plus	G1	3.71
Benadryl Elixir	P1	6.49
Expectorant	P1	5.29
Bewon Elixir	W7	3.30
Bimatol	S7	3.96
Bitone	D2	3.68
Bitone c. Phenobarb	D2	4.00
Calcidrine	A1	5.43
Ciron Elixir	H1	3.01
Citralka	P1	4.72
Colliron	E2	7.54
Cosanyl	P1	3.26
Diacol-D	D2	6.53
Diophen Elixir	H1	8.59
Dormel	D2	4.43
Edinburgh Tonic	Edinburgh	2.40
Estigyn Elixir	B3	4.22
Ethiphos	E3	4.28
Ferbelan	B3	4.63
Fergon Elixir	S7	3.63
Fergon Co. Elixir	S7	3.74
Hepasol Co.	G1	3.94
Hepasol Co. c. Pentobarb. Sod.	G1	3.88
K-Thrombin Syrup	F2	4.50
Metatone	P1	2.80
Metatone c. Phenobarb	P1	2.80
Minadex Syrup	G2	4.10
Myanesin Elixir	B3	8.18
Neo-Syneph. HCl. Elixir, 1/10%	S7	6.08
Neurophosphates	M7	2.39
Novotone	M9	3.96
Orolingtus	V1	3.02
Phenergan Elixir	M3	3.40
Physeptone Linctus	B4	4.88
Sednine	A2	3.51
Somnos	S4	4.58
Synephricol	S7	6.33
Thiachlor Elixir	K3	4.04
Trephep	P9	5.94
Tussinol	G1	4.38
Tussinol c. Pholcodine	G1	3.59
Vibetone	A1	4.33
Viraxalka	V1	5.25
Viraxatone	V1	3.35
Viraxatone Forte	V1	2.50
V.M.T. Elixir	S7	4.71
Waterbury's Compound	W2	5.53
Zephrol	M3	4.18

—Warren Titcher,  
Pharmacy Department,  
Victorian College of Pharmacy.

# Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3

The award of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3 to Mr. Alistair Ian Kingswell Lloyd has been announced by the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

Mr. Lloyd, who is 23 years of age, has had a distinguished academic career both at school and at the Victorian College of Pharmacy. While at Geelong Grammar School, where he matriculated with honours, he was house captain of Geelong House, school prefect, and was a member of the first cricket eleven, the first football eighteen and the school shooting team. Having obtained a Commonwealth Government Scholarship, he commenced study at the Victorian College of Pharmacy in 1952, and was apprenticed to Mr. N. C. Manning, of Melbourne.

While attending the College, Mr. Lloyd obtained the Scott-McGibbony Scholarship in 1953 and the Essay Prize in Pharmaceutics. In 1954 he was awarded the Silver Medal in Chemistry, the Intermediate Gold Medal and the Old Compatibles' Scholarship. In 1955 he passed the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and during this year was awarded the John Grinwade Prize in Pharmaceutics. Mr. Lloyd is at present undertaking the Fellowship Course of the Pharmaceutical Society, having been awarded a Nicholas Bursary for Fellowship study.

During 1955 Mr. Lloyd acted as part-time demonstrator at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, and in 1956 was appointed full-time demonstrator and assistant lecturer.

Mr. Lloyd is a son of Mr. A. Kingswell Lloyd, of Geelong, a country Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.

An investigation into the Potential Use of Pharmaceutical Science and Pharmaceutical Personnel in Relation to Civil Defence is the project selected by Mr. Lloyd for the scholarship and on which the award was made.



L. to R.: Mr. Edgar Rouse, Chairman of Directors, Kodak (Australia) Pty. Ltd.; Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President Pharmaceutical Association of Australia; Mr. H. D. Fitch (W.A.), Deputy President; and Mr. K. S. Porter (S.A.), Hon. Treasurer



In this picture, Mr. Alistair I. K. Lloyd, winner of the Kodak Travelling Scholarship No. 3, is shown being congratulated by Mr. Edgar Rouse, Chairman of Directors of Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. In the centre is Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia

Defence against chemical and atomic attack is a subject of vital importance, and one in which pharmaceutical chemists can render specialised service.

Mr. Edgar Rouse, Chairman of Directors of Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., communicated the Executive's decision to Mr. Lloyd and congratulated him on his selection.

The value of such scholarship cannot be overestimated. The aim of the donors is to encourage young pharmaceutical chemists to take up studies into various aspects of pharmaceutical practice overseas, or to conduct investigations in some field of pharmacy with the intention that their research and studies should benefit themselves and the profession generally.

In providing the scholarships the Directors of Kodak have demonstrated their interest in the advancement of pharmacy and their contribution is deeply appreciated.

It is hoped by the Pharmaceutical Association that other firms having business associations with the pharmaceutical profession will interest themselves in a similar manner.

The Journal wishes to add its congratulations to Mr. Lloyd and to wish for him a profitable and enjoyable experience in carrying out the important project he has undertaken.

# Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia

## The Foundation Years

### No. 4: "The Corner" Pharmacy at Launceston

BY KEITH ATTWILL

When we think of Launceston, Tasmania, we think of history, and especially of the beginnings of pharmacy in Australia.

At Launceston is "The Corner" Pharmacy, linked in the minds of those who know it with the name of Holmes. For this family has been associated with this pharmacy for nearly 80 years.

Launceston, "the capital of the north" of Tasmania, was founded by Governor William Collins 151 years ago. Surrounded by hills, the city is on the Tamar River, 40 miles from its estuary, and is the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral area.

"The Corner" pharmacy in Launceston, Tasmania, is a very special one, because it is the city's oldest pharmacy, established in 1825 by Michael Bates. Fittingly, its history was published in "The Examiner," Launceston's daily newspaper, on March 11, 1922; and the illustrations which accompanied it included one of the proprietors at that time, Messrs. Frederick T. Holmes, Charles O. Holmes and L. A. Holmes.

Though it is owned by C. O. Holmes it is still conducted under the name of Hatton and Laws.

#### Old Link with Tasmania

These two names have a pharmaceutical association with Tasmania dating back to 1841. In that year Mr. Henry Reed, who had been a successful merchant operating at "The Corner," sold his business to Mr. John Crooks and made a journey to England. Mr. Reed arranged with Mr. William Hatton, of Halifax, to invite anyone who was contemplating emigration to Tasmania to meet Mr. Reed at Mr. Hatton's office to talk about the prospects of life in the new colony.

Mr. J. G. Towers, a chemist with English experience, decided to sail to Launceston and try his luck there. Mr. Towers was offered a part of "The Corner" by Mr. Crooks after a short time in the colony, and the new premises were erected for Mr. Towers in 1848.

In the previous year a sister of Mr. J. D. Hatton had come out from Halifax to be wed to Mr. Towers. Four years later the brother himself came out to join his sister and brother-in-law, and he at once entered the business.

Mr. Towers was drawn to Victoria by the thought of the wealth of this gold-digging colony. In 1853 he disposed of his business to a Dr. Casey, who intended to carry on the business—not under his own name, but that of his manager, Mr. Horace Laws.

Imagine the dismay when it was found that Mr. Laws had left his deed of apprenticeship back in England! Mr. Towers was about to leave for Victoria! What could possibly be done? Mr. Hatton came to the rescue and took the business; he went to Hobart Town and passed the necessary examination to qualify him to carry on the business himself! Dr. Casey withdrew altogether, and so the name of Hatton appeared above "The Corner."

#### Hatton and Laws Begins

Mr. Hatton had agreed that as soon as Horace Laws had passed the necessary examination, the business would be carried on between them as Hatton and Laws. This took place in 1855 when Horace Laws became qualified.

In 1877 they bought the property. Ownership of the site had long been the subject of legal claims, but no one had been able to substantiate them. A Mr. Mackay had eventually made a successful claim, and he agreed to sell it to the partners for £1000.

Meanwhile (in 1875) the old-established business of Mr. F. B. Spicer had passed into the hands of Hatton and Laws, who appointed Mr. Spicer's assistant Mr. F. Holmes as manager. This business is now owned by Mr. P. F. Holmes, son of Mr. F. T. Holmes.

The year the property was bought Mr. Horace Laws, having decided to go to England for a holiday, withdrew from the partnership. The pharmacy then became the business of Mr. Hatton. Two years later Mr. Hatton himself decided to retire, and he disposed of "The Corner" to Mr. F. Holmes, and Mr. J. W. C. Laws (who had been taken on as an assistant by "the firm" at the end of the '50's). These two men had been his able and devoted co-workers. Mr. Holmes, not having passed an examination which entitled him to own a pharmacy, had to do so in Hobart before The Court of Medical Examiners, as Mr. Horace Laws did.

Seven years later Mr. J. W. C. Laws retired. Thomas Carr became a partner of Mr. Holmes the following year and remained in partnership till he retired in 1896. From that date till 1914 Mr. F. Holmes was the sole proprietor, when his two sons F. T. and C. O. Holmes became partners with him. This partnership was terminated upon the death of Mr. F. Holmes in September, 1916. Mr. L. A. Holmes then joined the business, which was then conducted by the three brothers, Mr. L. A. Holmes having become manager of the St. John street pharmacy, acclaimed in "The Examiner" as "one of the most up to date in Australia" until his death in 1926.

I first met Mr. F. T. Holmes in Perth during the Pharmaceutical Association conference in 1947. The occasion was a dinner at which, though the night was far spent, he dwelt at length upon the incomparable beauties of Tasmania and besought all who had not visited it to repair the gap in their experience of the world's great scenery. This statement was received with acclamation, for Mr. F. T. Holmes is known widely as one of Tasmania's most enthusiastic and eloquent publicists.

Throughout my association with pharmacy I have had unfailing kindness and help from him, as well as from his brothers. Mr. Charles Holmes proved himself an able chairman at meetings of the Northern Tasmanian chemists, when difficult and delicate stages in the development of the national health service were being debated, and it was easy for a visitor to see that the Holmes family worthily upheld the traditions of that old "corner" round which generations of pharmaceutical history had grown.

At the Pharmaceutical Association conference in Melbourne in May of this year Mr. F. T. Holmes and Mr. John H. Gould, of Hobart, appeared briefly and were besieged by friends and acquaintances among delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth. The two veterans had flown to the mainland at the invitation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, whose President (Mr. Eric Scott) presented to each of them a certificate of honorary fellowship of the Society. The

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Potent analogue of hydrocortisone; anti-rheumatic, anti-allergic, antiphlogistic; effective even where other steroids fail; virtually devoid of major hormonal reactions.

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1.0% and 2.5%

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Unsurpassed anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic therapy for dermatitis or superficial eye disorders.

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Combined anti-infective, anti-inflammatory therapy for skin and eye disorders of infectious origin or those complicated or threatened by secondary microbial invasion; unites the established antibiotic range and the therapeutic and prophylactic predictability of TERRAMYCIN with the outstanding topical activity of CORTIL.



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'Pragmatar' is highly effective in the treatment of dandruff. Fresh, pleasant-smelling

'Pragmatar' has these advantages:

- Oil-in-water base, free from grease or wax.
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Acne sufferers like using 'Eskamel'. Here are three reasons why:

- 'Eskamel' often brings improvement not in weeks or months—but in days.
- The flesh-tinted base conceals the lesions while the active ingredients are at work.
- 'Eskamel' is pleasant to use: virtually invisible when applied, easy to put on, easy to remove.

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**immediate concealment • rapid control**

In 1 oz. tubes

'Pragmatar' retails at 5/6 a tube, trade price 44/- per dozen • 'Eskamel' retails at 6/6 a tube, trade price 52/- per dozen

Buy in a £10 M. & J. Discount Parcel and get that extra 5%

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occasion emphasised the service to pharmacy by these two Tasmanians, and the desire of Official Pharmacy to recognise their conspicuous service to the profession. (They are shown together in the illustration on this page.)

This little "corner" of Launceston certainly has a fine pharmaceutical history.

An interesting little snippet of news about the firm of Hatton and Laws is given in the January, 1892, issue of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," when reporting the 1891 Tasmanian Exhibition:

"Hatton and Laws displayed samples of their perfumery in elegant cut-glass decanters, and some specialities, with drugs and chemicals manufactured by the firm, among them spirits of aromatic ammonia and armoracia, made from horse radish locally grown, and dandelion juice made from the English root grown in Tasmania, which they use in dispensing." From "Through a City Archway," the story of Allen & Hanburys, we extract the following: "Let us go back to the year 1836 when an order was received at the Old Plough Court Pharmacy from Michael Bates, of Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, Tasmania."

#### A "Properly So-Called Pharmacist"

When, in the course of time, the colony of New South Wales saw part of its original area become the colony of Victoria, thus inaugurating a perennial argument that embraces everything from the weather to pharmaceutical education, it began in a pharmaceutical sense along the same lines as "the major State." The physicians and surgeons of early Melbourne dispensed their own medicines. But soon came one of the first authenticated of the new colony's "properly so-called pharmacists." Ladies and gentlemen, we introduce young Mr. Edward Wollaston!

The late William H. Elsum, an old friend of my newspaper days, who used to visit us in the old "Argus" office in Collins street, Melbourne, (where the Regent Theatre stands) with historical articles and snippets, wrote something about Wollaston. It was published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy Golden Jubilee Diary and Year Book." This little book with the long name celebrated the 50th anniversary of the publication, in January, 1886, of the first issue of this Journal.

And as I pore over Mr. Elsum's historical notes from that publication, which bears evidence of the encyclopaedic mind and manifold activities of the late C. L. Butchers, I have a picture of the flowery past, when even young apprentices sported flowing beards and wore theatrical-looking costume.

"The recently celebrated hundredth anniversary of Melbourne," wrote Elsum, "accorded the historian many rare opportunities of unearthing interesting records of the beginning of our trades and professions, and in this respect the profession of pharmacy presented an unusual wealth of tradition."

"History has it that the word 'chemist' was first used in one of the old maps of Melbourne, published in the late thirties (of last century) and doubtless refers to Dr. Barry Cotter. It is clear that the early medical doctors and surgeons of the infant colony were our first pharmacists. However, the first authenticated pharmacist in Melbourne was Edward Wollaston, who arrived . . . in the year 1849."

According to Elsum's researches, one of the old maps of the late 1830's (prepared by Robert Hoddle and Robert Russell just previous to and after the first historic land sales, when great slices of land, now worth great sums of money for every foot of frontage to The Block in Collins street) were sold for

nominal sums. And on this old map was marked an allotment fronting Collins street, with the word "chemist."

#### "Melbourne's Pioneer Chemist"

Edward Wollaston was born in Switzerland, and he is claimed by some historians to have been "Melbourne's pioneer chemist." The records are somewhat meagre, but young Edward arrived in Port Phillip in 1849, according to Elsum, who was presumably quoting from family records made available to him by Wollaston's surviving relatives in the 1930's.

Mr. Fred T. Holmes, to whom I referred the point, writes, "Was not the business of Henry Francis & Co. established in 1849? I attended the centenary dinner the firm gave in the Myer Mural Hall."

Mr. Holmes adds the interesting point that "John Batman and John Pascoe Fawkner in the old Cornwall Hotel in Launceston determined to found a settlement at Port Phillip in 1835; and Henry Reed, mentioned in the history of 'The Corner,' was the first man to preach the Gospel in Melbourne."

It was a rich and colourful town of Melbourne to which the lad came on the verge of the great gold rush which threw the whole colony into confusion, and soon brought a spate of gold-hungry adventurers, to add the most exciting chapter in its history.

We glimpse something of the professional poise of the pharmacist—at once on a friendly footing with the public he served and yet somehow aloof from them



Mr. John H. Gould (left) and Mr. Fred T. Holmes.

because he was a practitioner in the art and mystery of an age-old calling—as we think of young Edward Wollaston settling down in the gloomy confines of a building in Collins Street East known as the Medical Hall, where he was assistant to a Mr. George Lewis. While romance and adventure, sin and corruption, danger and disaster beckoned him through the dark windows of the old Medical Hall, young Edward was unmoved by the opportunities, and applied himself diligently to his tasks.

Later, Edward Wollaston became “dispenser” at the Colonial Hospital, which contemporary drawings show to have been formed from the residence of John Batman, the founder of Melbourne, who had lived for a time on land which is now part of the Spencer Street Railway Station. At another period Wollaston acted as dispenser on the original staff of the Women's Hospital.

Between 1855 and 1857 he had his own business in Melbourne, and an “advertisement circular” which he issued in 1854 gave his address as 130 Russell street. Later he was at Ballarat. A colourful touch is given to his career by the chronicler, Elsum, who records that Wollaston “was the originator of chemical lighting effects in early Melbourne theatres and was responsible for the illuminated fountain at the Exhibition in 1868 during the Duke of Edinburgh's visit.”

(To be continued next month.)

### ETHICAL POLICY

The ethical policy of the Council needs to carry members with it as a matter of calling for instruction, guidance and example rather than for the abuse of a disciplinary procedure that misfires more often than not in the type of case that has been under consideration.—“C. & D.” 18/8/56.

## Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 1/-, payable in advance.

**SAN REMO (VIC.) PHARMACY** sacrifice. Stock and fittings £2250. Business steadily growing. Phone XF 1388 (Melbourne).

**I.C.I. STAFF.**—Attention is directed to the announcement of I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd. on page 1178 of this issue inviting applications for staff appointment.

**EXPERIENCED S.A. PHARMACIST SEEKS MANAGERSHIP** of Adelaide city or suburban pharmacy with definite option of later purchasing. Replies to “No. 171056,” c/o “A.J.P.” Office, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

### PHARMACY FOR SALE

Victorian Country Town, 100 miles Melbourne. Turn-over £14,000. Stock £3500. Goodwill £2250. Fittings £1600. Price £7350. No opposition. Modern shop at moderate rental. Comfortable residence nearby available for rental. Terms available. Reply to “No. 221056,” c/o “A.J.P.” Office, 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

### BUNDABERG HOSPITAL ASSISTANT DISPENSER

The services of a registered Pharmacist are required for the position of Assistant Dispenser at Bundaberg Hospital, Queensland. Salary from £1058/£1082 p.a., subject to basic wage adjustments. Five-day week of 40 hours. Applicants to state qualifications, marital status, experience, etc. Apply to Secretary, Hospitals Board, Bundaberg, Q.

### BOX HILL AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL

Applications are invited for the position of ASSISTANT PHARMACIST, and will be received up to and including November 30, 1956, by the undersigned. The successful applicant will be required to commence duty early in the new year. The salary is in accordance with the relative award. Further details may be obtained by contacting the Pharmacist, Mr. E. B. Dean, WX 3311.

A. J. ANDREWARTHA, Manager.

### GEELONG & DISTRICT HOSPITAL (Kitchener Memorial)

#### ASSISTANT PHARMACIST

The above hospital is requiring the services of a Registered Pharmacist. A five-day week is worked.

Good accommodation is available in the Nurses' Home for a female applicant at a nominal fee.

The salary offered is from £1093/8/- to £1206/8/- per annum, according to experience.

E. J. R. TAYLOR, Manager & Secretary.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION DIVISION

APPLICATIONS are called for the following position for 1957:—

#### PHARMACY-LECTURER

Applicants must have a University degree or other advanced qualification in Pharmacy. Qualification for registration as a Pharmacist in Western Australia and previous teaching experience are not essential but are considered desirable. The appointee will be required to teach Pharmaceutics and Pharmacognosy to diploma level, and should be adequately qualified to teach in one or more of the following subjects:—Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Biology (to first year University level) and Bacteriology. Initial salary within the range £1150 to £1600. A higher salary could be considered in the case of an applicant having extensive teaching experience in Pharmacy.

Applications must be made on the prescribed form T.E.1, which can be obtained from the Superintendent, Technical Education, Treasury Building, Perth, Western Australia, from whom further particulars are also available. All applications must reach the Superintendent on or before Friday, December 14, 1956.

### ROYAL PERTH HOSPITAL, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

#### CHIEF PHARMACIST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the vacant post of Chief Pharmacist.

SALARY: £1722-£1767 per annum.

CONDITIONS equivalent to Public Service, including Long Service Leave and provision for Superannuation.

The Royal Perth Hospital is the main teaching hospital associated with the University of Western Australia. It has more than 600 beds and is extending. The Pharmacy is situated in the new buildings, and the established staff under the Chief Pharmacist numbers fifteen. The selected candidate will in addition be encouraged to take part in teaching. Applicants should be available to take up appointment not later than July 1, 1957.

A Memorandum of further particulars concerning this position will be supplied upon request either to the undersigned or the Agent-General for Western Australia, Savoy House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

In addition to all relevant personal details, applications must include particulars of qualifications, experience, and the names of two referees, and should reach the undersigned on or before January 31, 1957.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH, Administrator.

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# Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

## No. 4 — Mr. ERIC SCOTT

BY KEITH ATTWILL

Long before the Guild was formed, and long before he himself had decided to become a retail pharmaceutical chemist, Eric Scott went north from his native Melbourne to Queensland where he indulged his disposition to look for trouble. The quest took him right into the rough and tumble of the Brisbane wharves, where a man had to be as hard as nails and as game as Ned Kelly to stand a show against the bullies that ruled the waterfront.

The auburn-haired, smiling, big-chested Scott liked to mix it with two-fisted he-men such as those who flourished on the Brisbane wharves. He learned how to fight. He had already achieved some little fame as a boxer in Victoria, where he won the title of Victorian amateur heavyweight boxing champion. On the wharves he learned literally to "roll with the punches."

After a stirring life of adventure reaching as far as the Gulf country, and of following excitement-studded sundry ventures, he returned to Victoria, and qualified at the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

### Potential Leader

As a pharmacy student he lived in an atmosphere of boxing, wrestling, football (he had rucked for Essendon) and good old-fashioned restaurants where a steak was a steak and a man was as good as his teeth. He was soon marked out by the elders of pharmacy as a potential leader.

Eric Scott is a man's man in the sense that he loves sport and action. Long after the age when most other men had regretfully put away their golf clubs, Eric Scott played a fast game of squash. He is one of the finest judges in Australia of a boxer or a wrestler or a footballer, and he thinks that Coleman was the greatest League footballer of his day. He loves to go to a football match, and there he forgets Guild problems and relaxes. Afterwards, over a good dinner with a sound red wine, he will give you a ball-to-ball description. He misses little in a ball game.

### Pen Picture

And if ever the technique of the boxing ring or the football field were applied by a man to his life's greatest service, it has been applied by Eric Scott in his magnificent work for the Guild. First as a young Victorian State Branch Committeeman sitting at the feet of the masters of Guild battles 25 years ago, later in his 17 years as State President, and for the last nine years as Federal President, Eric Scott has played the game like a sportsman. Hard he can be, when he clashes with an opponent in the give-and-take of debate round the table. Tough he undoubtedly is in bargaining.

Eric Scott is above all an astute political negotiator, and many a time I have wondered how he could have permitted the Guild to keep him out of State and Federal politics. That it did keep him from contesting a seat and brightening Parliament with his flashing phrase and his penetrating analysis is beyond doubt. No man can serve two masters: Eric Scott deliberately chose to stay with the Guild and forgo the glittering rewards of a political career. He was ever the champion of "the little man"—the modest retail chemist who was surrounded by forces that tried to engulf him, to sweep him away with all that remained of private pharmacy, and to substitute a regimented salaried pharmaceutical service.

It is hard to pin down so colourful and versatile a man as Scott to the few lines in "Who's Who in Australia." He was born at Hawthorn, a suburb of Melbourne, on December 11, 1891, was educated at Wesley

College and the University of Melbourne, spent several years roving round Sydney and Brisbane, went cane-cutting and wharf-labouring in Northern Queensland, and was almost obliterated in a memorable fight between Australian timber-workers and Chinese labourers in the wild country somewhere north-west of Cairns. He humped his bluey along many weary routes which now he crosses swiftly in the course of the 30,000 miles or so he flies round the Commonwealth every year, on Guild business.

Eventually he returned to Melbourne, his mind full of strange sights, hard experiences, and a thousand tales of the bush. Somewhere, too, in that alert mind was stored the determination to succeed in business.

### Family Man

On March 7, 1914, Eric Scott married Miss Eva Poulton. They have one son, Barry, who as a giant young fast bowler played for his State and, but for the war, would undoubtedly have gone on to Test match triumphs. Barry is an advertising executive who has spent several years abroad. Two charming daughters complete the Scott family—Beryl (Mrs. Ross Holdsworth) and Yolande (Mrs. John Davies). And there is a delightful brood of grandchildren. When Eric Scott and his grandchildren are involved in a typical Scott family get-together the noise can be heard three blocks away. At such times you have as much chance of getting Eric interested in pharmacy as you have of becoming President of the Lesser Antilles.

Eric Scott has a lot of idealism in his make-up though he is anything but idealistic in his approach.



Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild and President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria



He is one of the best-read and most versatile scholars in pharmacy. History is his favourite subject, and it is the living social history of such men as Trevelyan and Toynbee, not the dry-as-dust if immaculate recording of the old classicists. Eric Scott went through the depression of 1929-31 as a young Guild member with a growing family and an ever-widening gap between expense and income. He still talks soberly with the older generation of chemists about the days when you rarely saw a ten-shilling note anywhere, let alone in your own till. He remembers the way in which chemists were ground between the upper and the nether millstones—the manufacturers who dictated the terms to the chemists, and the public who valued medicine so little that they enabled the late Ben Chifley, in 1946, to offer Scott and McGibbony a foothold for pharmacy in the projected national health service at "a bob a bottle."

Eric Scott was appalled when I quoted Alan Conolly's figures to him. "Did you know," I asked, "that in the last ten years there has been a turnover of 50 per cent. in Guild membership?" "What does that mean?" questioned Scott. "It means that since 1946 half the Guild membership has changed." Eric Scott pulled at his big dark red briar pipe for a few moments, then nodded slowly. "That means," he said quietly, "that 50 per cent. of our members have never known what it was like in pharmacy during the depression. They've always had it good. It's our job to try to see that they always have it so, and that if ever there is another depression, they will get proper protection through the progress and development of the Guild in the intervening years."

#### A Much-Travelled President

Since 1947, when Eric Scott was elected Federal President after the retirement of A. W. McGibbony, and I left "The Argus" to become Federal pharmaceutical public relations officer, we have travelled the length and breadth of Australia. About 200,000 air miles, I reckon, nearly as far as from the earth to the moon. We have soared over mountains in great silver planes. We have joggled over bush tracks in jalopies provided by local chemists. We have glided along bitumen highways in lush limousines. We have died with death at the hands of demon drivers like X—and Y—and dear old Z—.

In 1947, when Pharmacy established the Federal Public Relations Secretariat, the Guild was "on the outer" with the national health scheme. Eric Scott and Alan Fraser, of Crow's Nest, Sydney, (who was then Federal Treasurer of the Guild) were McGibbony's right-hand men. And never were two more dissimilar types associated with official pharmacy! Scott had had a torrid series of interviews with Mr. Chifley, Mr. E. J. Holloway, Senator Fraser and Senator McKenna (the last three as successive Federal Health Ministers) as the culmination of a long and arduous period of negotiation between the Guild team, led by McGibbony, and the Minister and his officers. Eventually, upon Scott's advice, the Guild broke off negotiations.

Then ensued a wild, swirling sequence of discussions. I remember a walk along the foreshore of Corio Bay, Geelong. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, of which Scott was a member, had invited me to accompany it to Geelong, where it held one of its periodical meetings in a provincial centre. Afterwards the Council inspected the renowned Gordon Institute of Technology. All but one member—Eric Scott. He and I strolled about for two hours discussing one subject: Would it be better for the Guild to stay out of the Chifley pharmaceutical benefits scheme, or to go into it again and try to mould it nearer to the Guild campaign council's basic policy?

#### Agreement at Last

The decision was reached by the Federal Council in October, 1947. It was my first Federal Council meeting, and it was decided to fly up to Canberra next morning

to see Senator McKenna. The Council agreed, and half the Council went up with me accompanying them. After a friendly and successful conference with the Minister we all flew back in the later afternoon. We arrived half way through a small dinner at the Oriental Hotel to A. W. McGibbony, who at the conclusion of that Federal Council meeting had stepped down from the Presidential chair which he had occupied with such distinction since the Guild was formed in 1928.

I remember that we had all agreed to cut out dinner on that aircraft so that we would not spoil our appetite for the McGibbony feast. We all seemed to have steeled ourselves against the pangs of hunger. Then I chanced to look over my shoulder to rearward, where my affronted eye glimpsed George Dallimore half way through the hot roast turkey that was a feature of the airways menu in those halcyon days! Later, at the dinner, we conspired with the waiter to bring George a double helping of roast chicken. George, stout trencherman though he was, blanched at the sight, and settled for a plain ice cream.

And so Eric Scott led the Guild on into the health scheme. The so-called McKenna formulary failed because the British Medical Association fought it tooth and nail.

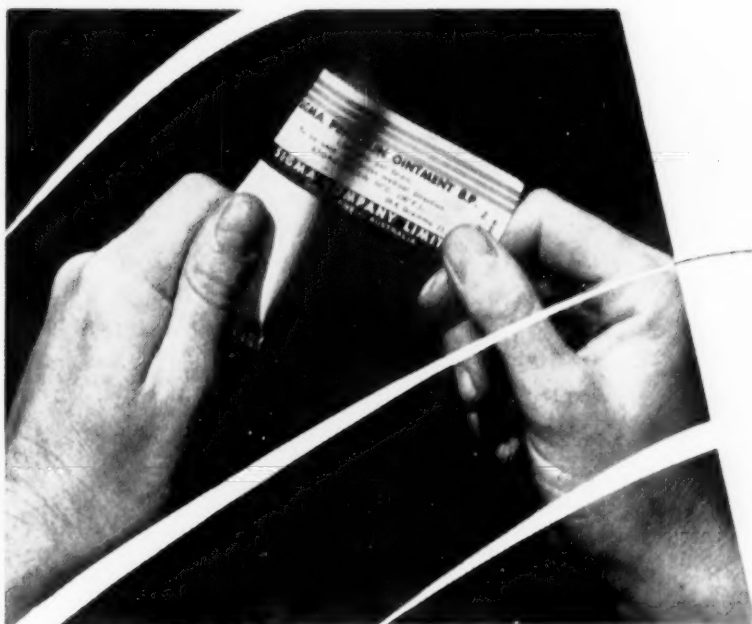
Time passed, and so, in December, 1949, did the Chifley Government. On the bandwagon behind Mr. Menzies was the redoubtable old "Doc" Page. And before you could say "pharmaceutical benefits" he was stuck into a fight with us over the original plan which he skilfully (but not skilfully enough) drew up to make medical benefits payable through friendly societies and other medical benefit societies upon what the Guild considered to be unduly favourable terms to the Friendly Societies. It took some years before the medical benefits plan was developed, and in those years we had some bitter clashes with Sir Earle Page and some hard tests of Guild solidarity. We ended up good friends when Sir Earle Page stepped down from office in 1955.

#### "An Army Behind Him"

Through those years Eric Scott clung to his shining vision of an army behind him. At one time, when it became a question whether the Guild would refuse to work under the Page terms for the pensioner medicine scheme, it looked as if the load he had to carry would be too heavy. Yet he struggled on. The crisis was averted, in due course the consolidated National Health Act was passed, and we began a new phase of the health service with a number of committees entrusted with the responsibility of investigating alleged breaches by chemists. We are still in this phase, and we are still fighting on. In the words of Eric Scott, "The Guild was born to fight for chemists, and the day it stops fighting it will be effete and useless."

Ruthless, tireless, easy of approach, undaunted, Eric Scott has led the Guild through nearly nine years of undreamed-of development. Everybody, one might say, knows him—everybody in pharmacy and the drug trade, most people in politics. Wherever we are, chemists go up and shake his hand and say, "How are you, Eric?" He has been praised and criticised; sometimes more criticised than praised, for that is the privilege of a democracy. He has made friends and he has made enemies, and the friends outnumber the enemies many times over. He is predominantly a leader of retail pharmaceutical chemists determined to take the Guild to the highest possible point of success during his term of office. Guild House, a six-storied building that would have been a wild dream a decade ago, is above all a monument to his determination and drive. When eventually he leaves office, a new Federal President there will undoubtedly be. But somehow it is difficult to imagine a more vital one than Eric Scott.

Next Month: Mr. L. INGAMILLS



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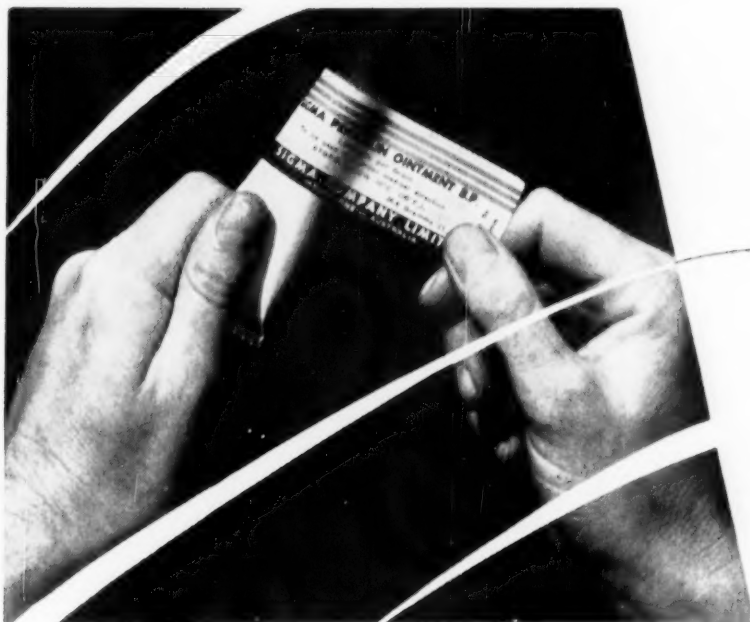
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# Pharmacy and A.N.Z.A.A.S.

With the wonderful advances of modern science there is an increasing tendency for the man in the street to regard the scientist as a strange and almost frightening figure who, by juggling with eccentric pieces of equipment, can do almost anything, from curing pneumonia to blowing up those astonishing and incomprehensible atoms.

Scientists often feel that attempts should be made to explain their achievements to the ordinary man and so to lessen his bewilderment. One organisation which attempts this task with some success is the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (A.N.Z.A.A.S.).

The Association holds meetings at intervals of about 18 months. The first one was held at Sydney in 1888. Since then meetings have been held regularly, although there have been gaps caused by war. Each meeting is held in a different Australasian State, New Zealand counting as a "State" for this purpose. The last N.Z. meeting was held in 1937 in Auckland (23rd meeting). The thirty-second meeting also will be held in this Dominion from January 16-23, 1957, at Dunedin.

Bringing science to the public is, of course, only one facet of the organisation's activities. More important than this is the bringing together of scientific workers who are normally widely sundered. Outstanding world figures are invited to the meetings. In this way informative discussions take place between workers in the same field, and scientists can broaden their outlook by learning of researches in different spheres which are complementary to their own.

The other activity of A.N.Z.A.A.S. is the publication of the "Australian Journal of Science." This journal contains abstracts of all lectures and papers read at the Conference. The meeting itself divides the fields of science into sections. There are 16 sections, each one designated by a letter of the alphabet. The titles of the sections are as follows:—Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, History, Anthropology, Economics, Engineering, Microbiology and Preventive Medicine, Education, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Botany, Physiology and Biochemistry, Pharmacy and Geography.

Public meetings are also held at which the important work of explaining science to the man in the street goes on. Although pharmacy (Section O) is obviously our main interest, it will be easily seen that individual pharmacists may be interested in quite a wide range of other subjects. As the different sections hold their meetings simultaneously, an attempt has been made to arrange things so that lectures or papers likely to interest members of other sections are not held at the same time. A tentative programme for Section O has now been arranged and is as follows:—

## SECTION "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S. (Provisional Programme)

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 17

#### Morning

9.30 to 10.45—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (Section "B"): "Terra Incognita: the Surface of a Reacting Solid." Professor J. S. Anderson, F.R.S. (University of Melbourne).

11.30 to 12.45—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: "Pharmacopoeias and Formularies." R. A. Anderson (University of Adelaide).

#### Afternoon

2.15 to 3.30—PAPER—"The International Pharmacopoeia." R. H. Thorp (University of Sydney). (To be followed by a discussion on "Pharmacopoeias and Formularies.")

Chairman: R. A. Anderson.

4.00 to 5.00—SYMPOSIUM: "Parenteral Solutions." E. F. D'Ath (University of Otago). J. S. Peel (Napier Hospital).

Chairman: R. A. Anderson.

#### Evening

8.00—SYMPOSIUM: "The Changing Role of the Pharmacist." G. T. Peterson (Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne). J. S. Peel (Napier Hospital).

Chairman: C. N. Bell.

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 18

#### Morning

9.30 to 10.45—SYMPOSIUM: "Practical Pharmaceutics." "The Application of some Physico-chemical Principles to the Formulation of Pharmaceuticals." W. H. Oliver (N.Z. College of Pharmacy, Wellington).

"Common-Ion and Salting-Out Effects with Drugs." R. G. Coombe, H. Eke and W. H. Oliver (N.Z. College of Pharmacy, Wellington).

Chairman: I. C. Edmundson.

11.15 to 12.45—SYMPOSIUM: "Practical Pharmaceutics"—continued. "Some Recent Developments in Tablet Manufacture and Control." E. B. Pollard and A. I. Stahel (Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd., Sydney).

"A Note on the Stability of Some Preparations of Aspirin." A. E. Bowey.

Chairman: I. C. Edmundson.

#### Afternoon

2.15 to 3.30—SYMPOSIUM: "Practical Pharmaceutics"—continued. "Dispensing Tolerances." L. W. Smith (Canterbury, New South Wales).

"Observations on the Melting Point Determination of the British Pharmacopoeia." A. R. Green (Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd., Sydney).

"Assay Methods for Glycerol Trinitrate Tablets."

E. B. Pollard (Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd., Sydney). Chairman: G. T. Peterson.

4.00 to 5.00—SYMPOSIUM: "Practical Pharmaceutics"—continued. "The Potency of Some Tablets Under Typical Dispensing Conditions." N. Baxter and W. H. Oliver (N.Z. College of Pharmacy, Wellington).

Chairman: G. T. Peterson.

### SATURDAY, JANUARY 19

#### Evening

Buffet Dinner as guests of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand.

### MONDAY, JANUARY 21

#### Morning

9.30—LIVERSIDGE LECTURE. "Molecular Hydrodynamics: the Motion of Molecules and Ions Through Liquids." Professor R. H. Stokes (University of New England, Armidale).

11.15 to 12.45—SYMPOSIUM: "Packaging of Pharmaceuticals." G. T. Peterson (Sigma Co. Ltd., Melbourne). A. R. Green (Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd., Sydney).

Chairman: R. S. Greig.

#### Afternoon

2.15 to 3.30—SYMPOSIUM: "Practical Pharmaceutics"—continued. "The Stability of Some Emulsion Cream Bases." B. H. Blakiston (N.Z. College of Pharmacy, Wellington).

"The Compatibility of Some Ophthalmic Vehicles." M. Williamson (N.Z. College of Pharmacy, Wellington).

Chairman: R. S. Greig.

4.00 to 5.00—PAPER. "Pharmaceutical Education." S. E. Wright (University of Sydney).

Chairman: C. N. Bell.

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 22

#### Morning

9.30 to 10.45—SYMPOSIUM: (With Sections "Ib" and "N"). "Hormones." "The Neurohormonal Control of Milk Ejection in the Mammal." W. G. Whittlestone (Ruakura Animal Research Station, Hamilton).

"Blood Levels of Progesterone in the Ewe." D. G. Edgar and J. W. Ronaldson (Ruakura Animal Research Station, Hamilton).

"Effects of Joint Application of Oestrogens." P. J. Claringbold (University of Sydney).

Chairman:

11.15 to 12.45—SYMPOSIUM: (With Sections "Ib" and



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"N"). "Hormones"—continued "Validity of Oestrogen Assays Using Different Scoring Systems." P. J. Claringbold (University of Sydney).

"Methods for the Improvement of Assays Based on Quantal Responses." C. W. Emmens and P. J. Claringbold (University of Sydney).

"Control of Anterior Pituitary Function — Results Obtained with New Techniques." S. Rose (University of Melbourne).

Chairman:

**Afternoon**

2.15 to 3.30—SYMPOSIUM (With Sections "Ib" and "N"). "Hormones"—continued. "The Effects of Some Natural and Synthetic Corticoids on Skin Transplants." M. F. A. Woodruff and J. G. Llaurodo (University of Otago).

"Some Steroid Metabolites in Relation to Adrenocortical Hyperplasia and Tumours." R. I. Cox (University of Sydney).

"The Effects of Antioxidants on Adrenal Function." F. A. Denz (University of Otago).

Chairman:

4.00 to 5.00—SYMPOSIUM (With Sections "Ib" and "N"). "Hormones"—continued. "The Role of Aldosterone in the Metabolic Response to Trauma." J. G. Llaurodo and M. F. A. Woodruff (University of Otago).

"Iodine Distribution in Plasma Protein Fractions as Index of Thyroid Activity." D. Winikoff (University of Melbourne).

Chairman:

**Evening**

8.00—SYMPOSIUM: "Eye Drops." E. F. D'Ath (University of Otago). W. H. Oliver (N.Z. College of Pharmacy, Wellington).

Chairman: R. A. Anderson.

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23**

**Morning**

9.30 to 10.45—SYMPOSIUM (With Section "N"). "Chemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology of the Circulation." "The Integration of Circulatory Activities Influencing Blood Pressure." F. H. Smirk (University of Otago).

"Vascular Reactivity in Renal and Renopril Hyper-tension." E. G. McQueen (University of Otago).

Chairman: S. E. Wright.

11.15 to 12.45—SYMPOSIUM (With Section "N"). "Chemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology of the Circulation." "Tolerance to Ganglion-blocking Agents." J. G. Blackman and F. N. Fastier (University of Otago).

"Serotonin-like Compounds." F. N. Fastier, H. J. Waal and L. C. K. Wong (University of Otago).

Chairman: S. E. Wright.

**Afternoon**

2.15 to 3.30—SYMPOSIUM: (With Section "N"). "Chemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology of the Circulation." "Cardiac Glycosides." R. H. Thorp and T. R. Watson (University of Sydney).

Chairman: F. H. Smirk.

4.00 to 5.00—SYMPOSIUM: (With Section "N"). "Chemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology of the Circulation." "Cardiac Glycoside Chemistry." S. E. Wright (University of Sydney).

"Metabolism of Cardiac Glycosides." B. T. Brown (University of Sydney).

Chairman: F. H. Smirk.

The reference in the above programme to the Liver-side Lecture may need explanation. This is an endowed lecture on a chemical subject which is given at each meeting. In addition to the serious functions of the meetings, a series of social functions, films and excursions to places of interest have been arranged. Pharmacists who wish to attend the meeting are advised to enrol as soon as possible. This makes it possible for them to receive all advance information on the meeting and to get accommodation booked for them by the Accommodation Secretary if they need it. Further information may be obtained from Professor J. R. A. McMillan, M.Sc., D.Sc., Agr., Science House, 157-161 Gloucester street, Sydney.

# The Home of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference, 1957

Bringing Scotland to the Antipodes, the ship "John Wickliffe" dropped anchor at Port Chalmers in March, 1848, followed shortly by the barque "Philip Laing."

Three hundred and forty-four adventuring settlers gazed from the decks on the wooded shores of their new home and saw on the far side of the harbour the village of Otakou, where pakeha and the Maori of the Ngai-Tahu tribe had made a settlement built on the whaling industry. The Maori name, which means the place from which red ochre (the old Maori paint) is obtained, was already corrupted to "Otago," the name given to the province.

Land had been purchased from the natives by the New Zealand Company after a long siege begun by George Rennie, an enterprising agriculturist of Scotland, who, in 1842, presented to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a scheme for the systematic settlement of the South Island. The plan was rejected; but Rennie persisted, and reinforced by Captain Cargill, ultimately the head of the settlement, and the Rev. Thomas Burns, a nephew of the poet, he gave to the New Zealand Company his scheme for a Presbyterian colony. The disruption of the Established Church of Scotland brought these men into the enterprise and led to the foundation of the "Lay Association of the Free Church of Scotland for Promoting the Settlement of Otago." After protracted negotiations the ships sailed from Gravesend and Greenock in 1847, with Captain Cargill as the company's official agent.

The newcomers decided to fix their city at the head of the fjord-like harbour, and today Dunedin spreads over seven hills and round the land-locked water. When the city was founded there was only a narrow beach—the site occupied by the Cargill Monument today was then near the water's edge, the beach ran where Lower High street runs—but beyond the hills were great fertile plains, and the pioneers laid the foundations of a new Scotland in promising fields.



Dunedin: The City and Harbour

The city they founded and called Dunedin—Edinburgh's original name—must surely be the most Scottish city outside Scotland. From the outset the great Scottish virtues led the settlers, who built strongly with their eyes on the future. The Rev. Thomas Burns and his successor, the Rev. Dr. Stuart, were strong spirits in the settlement, and it is not surprising that in 1869

the Provincial Government passed an ordinance founding the University of Otago to "promote sound learning in the province of Otago." Otago led New Zealand in this, but later agreed to join with the University of New Zealand, retaining as a mark of its independence the title of "University of Otago," though the other constituent units bear the title University College.



The Harbour from the Town Belt

Although the discovery of gold in Central Otago had a marked influence at one stage, Dunedin continued to build its economic structure on the products of the land and industrial enterprise. It was from Port Chalmers that the first shipment of frozen meat was sent from New Zealand to England, and at Burnside, near the city, is the site of the first freezing works in New Zealand, one of the oldest in the world. Thus Otago was in the van of that industry which has played such a vital part in the development of the Dominion's prosperity. The general industrial development of Dunedin was steady and sound, and today it is acknowledged to be financially the soundest community in New Zealand.

In municipal enterprise Dunedin has given the Dominion many leads. It was the first city to undertake municipal trading. Gas was first lighted in 1863 and water was laid on in 1867. Cable trams were inaugurated before other parts of the Dominion, and the electric tramways were commenced in 1903. It was the Dunedin City Council's successful development of hydro-electric works at Waipori which prompted the National Government to undertake the supply of hydro-electricity as a national enterprise. Dunedin enjoys cheap trams and low charges for electricity, and from the profits of its municipal enterprises the city was able to build the Town Hall.

At the same time the citizens have been jealous of the beauty of Dunedin. Spread over seven hills, Dunedin has a most beautiful setting, and it has preserved much of the native forest while laying out the Town Belt and public gardens. Like other cities of the South Island, Dunedin has a personality. In an extraordinary way it blends Scotland with the New Zealand scene, and its beauty remains long in the memory of the visitor.

From the tourist point of view, Dunedin is an ideal centre from which to take in the best New Zealand





This view from the roof of the Town Hall is rather dominated by the clock tower in the foreground

scenery, for within 100 miles are the famous cold lakes of the south—Wakatipu, Wanaka, Hawea, Manapouri and Te Anau—as well as the renowned fiords of the south-western highlands.

The lakes have a majesty all their own, and with their magnificent mountain settings they have been compared more than favourably with anything even Switzerland has to offer. Recently a new lake has



Princes Street, Dunedin's Main Street

been added by the completion of the giant Roxburgh Hydro-Electric Scheme, which is also well worth a visit.

In summer the hunter is in his element in the province of Otago. Wild pig, deer and wapiti abound, the trout streams are a fisherman's paradise, and wildfowl are in abundance.

The townships and villages of Otago, particularly those of Central Otago, which have connections with the Gold Rush days, are fascinating, just as are the old towns of the west in the United States.



The Northern Approach to Dunedin

Dunedin, as the A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference centre from January 16 to January 23, has a lot to offer the visitor. Those who come to the conference will be amply repaid.

(For the historical sketch in the above article we are indebted to the South Island Travel Association's Dunedin Guide—Centennial Issue.)

## MAGNESIA AND ALKALINE CARMINATIVES IN INFANCY

R. D. G. Creery (Brit. Med. J., 1955, 2, 178).

Of 200 apparently healthy infants aged from six months to three years, 184 (92 per cent.) had at some time been given alkaline mixtures by their mothers. Magnesia had been given to 158 (79 per cent.), generally for regulation of the bowels, and 133 (66.5 per cent.) had received carminatives, usually for "wind." Both magnesia and carminatives had been given to 107 (53.5 per cent.). Often only an occasional teaspoonful had been given, but in a considerable number of cases the mixtures had apparently been persisted with for prolonged periods. Although not actively harmful (alkali reserve levels were always within normal limits), this habit of dosing infants with alkalis is meddlesome and unnecessary, and should be discouraged. The medicaments are often given for symptoms which exist only in the imagination of the mother. The frequent resort to magnesia is due to the obsession that infants should defaecate daily. The crying and fretfulness often attributed to "wind" may well be due to unsatisfied hunger. One of the most popular of the proprietary carminative mixtures contains about 4 per cent. of ethanol which, acting as a mild soporific, may possibly serve to allay hunger and induce sleep.—J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1956, 2, 154.



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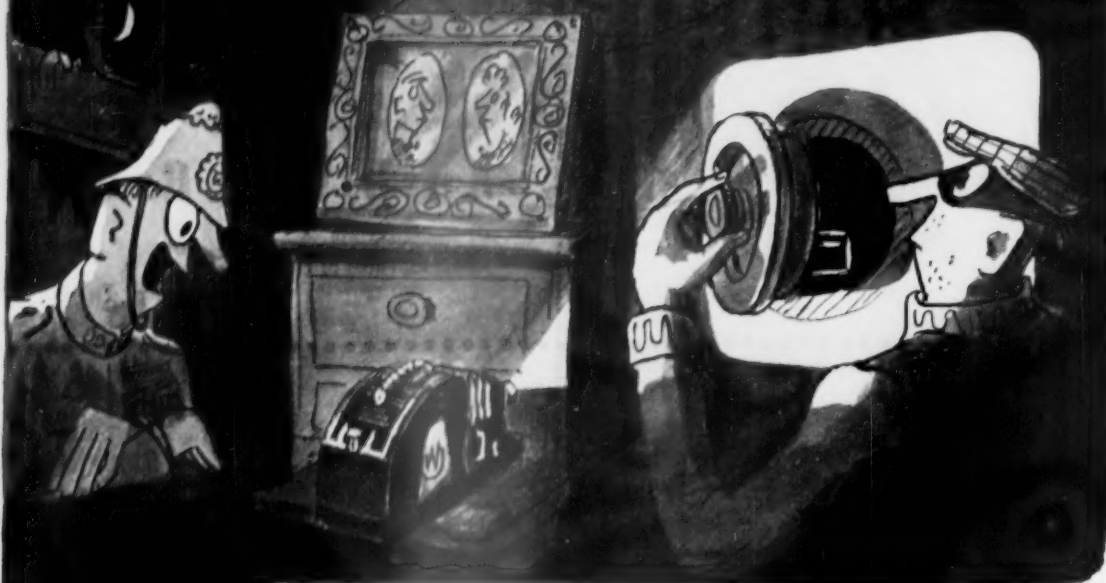
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# Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By  
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,  
VICTORIAN COLLEGE  
OF PHARMACY

## A NEW ANTIBIOTIC — SPIRAMYCIN

Spiramycin is an antibiotic produced from *Streptomyces ambofaciens* first found in a sample of soil in Northern France. *Streptomyces ambofaciens* actually produced two antibiotics, but Spiramycin has the pronounced antibacterial activity.

Spiramycin is produced industrially by the submerged culture of *Streptomyces ambofaciens*. The active material is extracted from the filtered culture medium and purified.

Although much work has been done, the exact chemical constitution of Spiramycin has not yet been completely elucidated. It can be said at present that it consists of a mixture of organic bases, the physical, chemical and biological properties of which are very similar and to which the following approximate empirical formula can be given.



As isolated the new antibiotic is a cream-coloured, odourless, amorphous powder with a bitter taste. When dry it is stable on exposure to light and air. Spiramycin base is only slightly soluble in water, but is soluble in most organic solvents.

Although it is possible to effect a considerable degree of standardisation by means of physico-chemical measurements, accurate determination of purity and therapeutic activity necessitate the use of biological methods.

**Indications:** Infections due to *Staphylococcus aureus*; particularly those strains refractory to penicillin, and notably in staphylococcal enteritis resulting from the use of "broad spectrum" antibiotics.

Pneumococcal and streptococcal infections; particularly those of the lungs, respiratory tract and middle ear.

Infections of the lungs, respiratory tract and middle ear in which the causal organisms although unidentified are likely to be sensitive to spiramycin.

Non-specific urethritis.

Infections of the biliary tract due to susceptible organisms.

Administered orally, spiramycin has been found clinically effective in infections due to *Staphylococcus aureus* (including strains resistant to penicillin, streptomycin, the tetracyclines and chloramphenicol),  $\beta$ -haemolytic streptococci, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Streptococcus faecalis* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

Although effective in infections due to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and active in vitro against *N. meningitidis*, it has little or no activity against other Gram-negative organisms, and consequently does not upset the normal intestinal flora.

Spiramycin has been used successfully in some infections due to rickettsiae and viruses; good results have been obtained in non-specific urethritis.

It is remarkably well tolerated when given orally to children and adults, and no case of staphylococcal enteritis or *Candida* infection such as characterise the use of "broad spectrum" antibiotics has been reported.

Spiramycin is comparable with existing antibiotics in its activity against Gram-positive organisms. Spiramycin is remarkably well tolerated and has shown no toxicity. It does not irritate the gastro-intestinal tract or upset the normal intestinal flora.

### Dosage:

Spiramycin is administered by the oral route exclusively, the total daily dose being subdivided into single doses taken at intervals of six to eight hours.

The recommended dosage is as follows:—

	Adults	Children
Mild infections	2 grammes per day	50 mgm. per kgm. body-weight per day
Moderately severe infections	3 grammes per day	75 mgm. per kgm. body-weight per day
Severe infections	4 to 5 grammes per day	100 mgm. per kgm. body-weight per day.

As with the sulphonamides and other antibiotics, treatment should be continued for forty-eight hours after the disappearance of clinical and bacteriological signs of infection.

Proprietary Preparation of Spiramycin—

ROVAMYCIN (M & B) — tablets of 250 mg. (base).



# Obligations, Ethics and Fees

By J. S. D. Mellick, Ph.C., M.P.S.

This article appears by request of Mr. Ivan Thompson, Chairman, Public Relations Secretariat. It was written for and subsequently endorsed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland. It was later released to the "Sunday Mail," Brisbane, during October, 1956, as a statement of the Society's views on the Ethics of Charging a Dispensing Fee.

The ethics involved in respect of extemporaneously prepared prescriptions are self-evident in terms of the general direction—"misce secundum artem"—and consequently are dealt with in terms of the whole. It will be clear that the subject could be dealt with even more fully than it has. However, bearing in mind the circumstances, and the need for a certain professional brevity, its approach will be apparent.

There seems to be every reason for the profession as a whole to maintain its viewpoint in these matters. With the general drift towards the view that "everything has a price," it becomes Pharmacy to rebuff financial criticism with ethical replies—for in the long run, who can put a price on responsibility? In short, Truth needs no defence, and Pharmacy still has within it the unseen products of skill, knowledge, integrity, circumspection and responsibility clearly marked for all who care to see "Not for Sale."

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland has been asked to state its view on the ethics of charging a dispensing fee.

The Society assumes that by dispensing fee is meant the professional charge for compounding a prescription, or in the case of pre-compounded preparations the charge customarily included in the priced prescription.

Initially it should be realised that a pharmaceutical chemist has a responsibility to:—

- (a) The law of the State, i.e. legal or forensic pharmaceutical knowledge.
- (b) The intention of the prescriber, i.e. pharmaceutical knowledge.
- (c) The protection of the patient, i.e. pharmaceutical skill.

Therefore in any question regarding the ethics of the professional or dispensing fee it is impossible to separate one from the other.

Firstly, then, his obligation in respect of the law.

The Poisons Act of 1947 requires a chemist, inter alia:—

- (a) To recognise under what regulations a prescription comes.
- (b) To maintain proper records and if necessary make them available to an inspector.
- (c) To impound certain prescriptions and receive protection by the Act from legal action in so doing.
- (d) To receive confirmation within 24 hours of telephoned prescriptions coming under what are known as restricted or dangerous drug schedules.
- (e) Observe the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia 1953 (B.P.) and the British Pharmaceutical Codex 1954 (B.P.C.) in respect of all drugs used for prescriptions, no matter in what form dispensed, and other directions relating thereto.

Secondly, the intention of the prescriber.

The British Pharmacopoeia 1953 on page six says:—

"When however an unusually large dose appears to have been prescribed, it shall be the duty of the pharmacist or dispenser to satisfy himself that the prescriber's intention has been interpreted correctly."

This, by State law adoption, places on the pharmaceutical chemist (or pharmacist) the final responsibility for checking doses of all items ordered on a prescription.

Thirdly, the protection of the patient.

The Pharmacy Acts 1917-39 define what standards a pharmaceutical chemist shall reach in his training before being permitted to apply for registration as such.

His status is defined by law, to do what the Pharmaceutical Pocket Book says briefly in the following words:—

"The retail pharmacist by keeping open shop supplies to the public dispensed medicines, pharmaceutical materials for domestic use, and such poisons as may be supplied legally. In addition he has to be equipped to give personal advice to the public."

Bearing these requirements in mind then, professionally three aspects devolve upon any pharmacist, master or dispenser, when dispensing prescriptions.

Firstly, the pharmacist assumes the legal responsibility for ensuring that the contents of the preparation are of B.P. or B.P.C. standard. This is his obligation by training and law. It requires knowledge and experience for him to assume that responsibility, and they are essential to determine whether a product has deteriorated, is a variation of a manufacturing process, or has a limited life.

It is no small matter to view a prescription from that viewpoint when someone's health is involved and when a prescription is the starting point in many cases for recovery.

Secondly, it is a travesty of training to imply that the pharmacist's responsibility for dosage is removed merely because a dosage has been stipulated on a prescription. **It must be checked.** Overdosage still rests as the responsibility of the pharmacist whether the products be mixture, ointment, suppository, tablet or any other type of medication. At any time, at his discretion, a chemist for safety reasons may refuse to dispense a prescription.

To be more positive, though, the dosage decided by the physician in relation to the patient's needs is the dosage which must be taken irrespective of a manufacturer's views or the patient's reading of those views on a printed label. It is the chemist, acting under direction of a physician, who removes any doubt in the patient's mind by affixing **specific, checked, dose directions**. Derived from this, of course, is the attitude taken by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland for many years requiring full information on all ethicals precompounded by manufacturers.

Thirdly, a prescription is a direction by a physician to a pharmacist, although the prescription is the property of the patient subject to relevant health laws. The pharmacist has a duty to the physician which he must discharge. He may not breach the trust reposed in him by discussing a prescription, and the Society views as unethical such discussion. Diagnosis, and prescription direction resulting therefrom remain the prerogative of the physician.

Many important principles derive from these considerations which will be understood without further explanation. Sufficient to say that the retail member of the Pharmaceutical Society is not just a retailer although he has to keep open shop. He is also a highly trained professional individual whose services are sought in many ways daily by the people he serves. His professional fee is ethical. He has been trained. He has earned it.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland has every confidence that its members, whether master pharmacist or employee pharmacist, strive to maintain the standards of responsibility which are theirs by tradition and law. In short the M.P.S. (Member Pharmaceutical Society) of the chemist is the public's hallmark of ethical and professional responsibility in the pharmaceutical sphere.

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1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS—Small .....	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS—Large .....	2 9 6
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# The Future of P.A.T.A.

Mr. H. E. Chapman, Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, London, has written pointing out that notes regarding the future position of the P.A.T.A. published in the June issue of this Journal give an inadequate picture of what that future will be.

An indication of the future constitution and functions of the Association is given in the following statement issued by the Council:—

In recent months the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association has charged its Executive Committee with the task of considering the effect of what is now the Restrictive Trade Practices Act upon the existing activities of the Association and of suggesting the role that the Association should play once the Act comes into force.

The Council has now received, considered and approved the report and recommendations of the Executive Committee, and has authorised the publication of this statement so as to inform Members of the Association of the steps which have been taken and of the conclusions reached.

A Memorandum by the Secretary on the subject of the Constitution and Rules was submitted to the Executive in June, together with the first draft of a suggested Constitution framed by the Association's solicitor. The Executive, after giving preliminary consideration to these documents, decided to remit them for detailed examination to a special sub-committee which, after careful consideration of the points involved, instructed the solicitor to frame instructions to Counsel in the light of the Secretary's Memorandum, the solicitor's own draft and the views expressed in the general discussion which had taken place. On July 2 there was a conference with Counsel (the Hon. T. G. Roche, Q.C., and Mr. Joseph Dean) at which the President and officers were present. Counsel's opinion was given orally on points of major importance to the Association, and in the light of such opinion and of the general discussion a memorandum was prepared by the solicitor for consideration by the Executive Committee at a special meeting on July 5. At this meeting, the main recommendations contained in the memorandum were approved by the Executive in principle and received similar approval from the full Council at its meeting on July 12, 1956. It is proposed that the revised Constitution and Rules should be settled by Counsel and submitted to the Executive Committee at its meeting in September and, subject to any amendments proposed by the Executive Committee, should be submitted for adoption to the Council at its October meeting and for endorsement by the members of the Association in Special General Meeting at a later date.

## Main Provisions of the Act

The Council remind the Association's members that there are three main Sections in the Act which are of concern to the Association.

First, Section 6 requires the registration of agreements under which two or more parties agree as to prices to be charged for goods, or as to terms and conditions (other than prices) on which goods are to be supplied or acquired. A very wide meaning is given to the word "agreement": it may cover the rules of or recommendations made by an association; where the rules provide benefits or privileges only to persons who comply with conditions as to prices, etc., then the rules have to be registered.

Second, Section 24 prohibits agreements for the collective enforcement of conditions as to resale prices. This has the effect of making the Stop List illegal, and thereby deprives the Association of an important "sanction."

## Enforcement by Legal Proceedings

Section 25 (the third main Section) provides an alternative "sanction," permitting the enforcement by legal proceedings of conditions as to resale prices imposed by individual manufacturers. This is an important extension of the law. Hitherto the individual manufacturer imposing resale prices has only been able to enforce them against a trader with whom he is in direct contractual relationship. Under Section 25 he will be able to enforce them against any trader so long as that trader had notice of the manufacturer's resale price conditions at the time he acquired the goods.

## Future Functions

Now that the Stop List is no longer legal, the question arises as to what the future functions of the Association should be. There seem to be two main functions open:—

- (1) The Association can continue to foster the interests of those manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who believe in price maintenance. It is probably true to say that when the attack on price maintenance was launched in the early post-war years, no one at that stage anticipated that the law would be extended by the passing of Section 25 of the present Act. The fact that Parliament has seen fit to include such a provision is, the Council feels, due largely to the efforts of the Association and the organisations with which it has co-operated.
- (2) The Association can provide efficient machinery for manufacturers who wish to enforce their rights under Section 25. It may well be that some large manufacturers may be disinclined to go to the trouble or that some small manufacturers will hesitate to incur the legal costs necessary to obtain injunctions against those who do not observe resale conditions. As the Association is prepared to provide the necessary machinery and to defray the cost of taking such proceedings, then it is not unlikely that the activities of those minded to "cut" the price of goods subject to resale price conditions will virtually cease.

## Counsel's Opinion

Counsel (the Hon. T. G. Roche, Q.C., and Mr. Joseph Dean) have been consulted on the question of the revision of the Rules. It will be appreciated that the rules relating to the Stop List will have to be deleted. Counsel advise that, in their view, the Association's rules need not be of such a character as to require registration. They do not consider that the Association will be rendered ineffective if the rules are so framed.

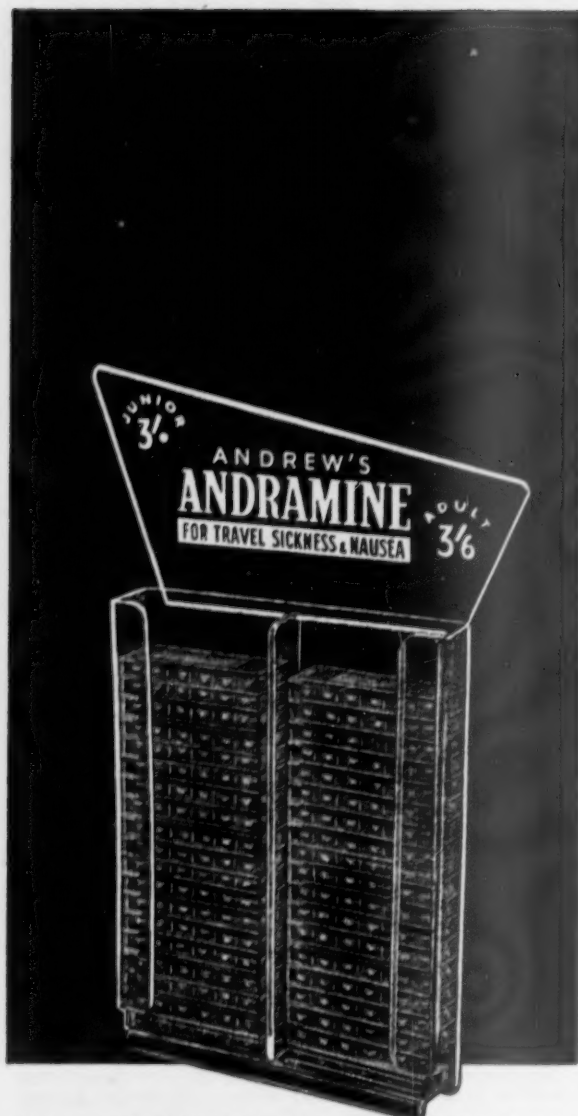
## Aid in Legal Proceedings

Rules drawn in this fashion will allow the Association (where the manufacturer agrees) to take charge of proceedings under Section 25; and, as already stated, the effective use of Section 25 may well eliminate price-cutting of goods marketed by the Manufacturers' Section of the Association.

## Amended "Objects"

The Council has already considered and approved in principle the main additions and amendment to the Rules suggested by Counsel. It is not proposed, at this stage, to publish the draft revised rules *in extenso*, but the following references will be of interest to the Association's members. It is proposed that the "Objects" of the Association shall be: (1) The discussion of matters of common interest to those engaged in the Proprietary Articles trade. (2) The furnishing to its members of advice, information and assistance (financial or otherwise) relating to matters of common interest. (3) The





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doing of all such other things as may be lawful and in the common interest of its members.

Of the four rules which would deal with the new functions of the Association, the following draft rule is of particular significance: "The Council or any sub-committee duly appointed by the Council may in any case where a member is or proposes to be a party to legal proceedings relating to matters of common interest to Members authorise assistance (financial or otherwise) to be given by the officers servants or agents of the Association in connection with such proceedings." This rule would enable the Association to conduct proceedings under Section 25 and to defray legal costs.

Other rules deal with membership, the issue of a List of Proprietary Articles, and the circulation of information likely to be of interest and value to the Association's members. Certain existing rules relating to the administration of the Association remain as heretofore subject to necessary consequential alterations.

To conclude, the Council is confident that, under the new conditions imposed by the passing of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, the function of the Association will be no less important in the future than it has been in the past 60 years.

### COSMETICS AND THE SKIN

Cosmetics and the potential chemical irritants they contain is the subject of an article by Dr. Geoffrey Hodgson in the May issue of *The Practitioner*. Lipsticks, he says, often cause dermatitis, and lipsalves, used as treatment for the dry lips after an attack, may themselves irritate. Dermatitis may follow a change of make, but allergy to the same brand used for many years may develop. Eosin is most commonly at fault and bromofluorescein dyes have also been incriminated. Perfumes and coloured lakes may be irritants, but only rarely the stick constituents. On the credit side, lipsticks probably reduce chapping in xerotic skins in cold weather. Mascara in the form of lampblack in soft paraffin is usually quite harmless. Eyebrow pencils of powdered carbon in a waxy lipstick-like base may occasionally cause itching, dermatitis or folliculitis along the eyebrows. With nail polishes and lacquers, contact dermatitis usually occurs on the eyelids, the face or the sides of the neck, not on the fingers. Contact dermatitis resulting from the use of nail varnish to stop a ladder run in a stocking, or to paint spectacles and ornamental jewellery, can prove a pretty diagnostic problem for the dermatologist.

The occasional skin irritation, with dermatitis and follicular pustules around the hairs on the scalp, the ears and the neck, which can follow the use of hair waving preparations may not always be due to thioglycollates, but to the alkalinity or to the colouring matter, perfumes, gums, resins, surface-active spreading agents, neutralisers or other additives. When used according to the manufacturers' instructions, and in the usual concentration, the risk of toxic damage from cold-wave "home perms" is probably nil, and that of dermatitis quite minimal. Conjunctivitis and corneal damage have followed accidental dropping of detergent shampoos into the eye. With hair dyes and rinses, sensitisation dermatitis from para dyes may occur on the first or subsequent application, and a patch test should be made.

Cosmetic creams seldom cause skin irritation and probably do good, especially in dry or soap-intolerant skins. Skin irritation is usually the result of sensitivity to the emulsifying agent, the preservative or the added perfume. Lanolin or lanolin alcohols may cause sensitisation dermatitis. Ill effects from face powders are most rare and are usually due to added perfume. Aluminium salts, formalin from hexamine products, and antiseptics present in deodorants may all cause contact dermatitis. A temporary folliculitis may follow the use of epilating waxes, but this is lessened by swabbing the area with surgical spirit after use. Excessive action of pumice stone may cause traumatic eczema. — Pharm. J., June 9, 1956.



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'Iodex' Green Label ointment (C Methyl. Salicyl. 5%)

for aches, sprains and strains.

Also 'Iodex' Plain: bland iodine ointment for cuts,

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**Iodex**

the iodine ointment

In 1 oz. jars (Retail Price 3/3 each) and 4 oz. jars (Retail Price 8/4 each)

*Buy in an M. & J. Discount Parcel and get that extra 5%*

Menley & James (Australia) Limited, (Incorporated in England)

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Now's your chance to catch up on profits from Nivea's really big sales promotion. Advertising four times greater than before—full color pages in women's magazines—the usual selling showcards—window and counter displays—useful counter dispensers. You must get behind Nivea Creme (Tins, Tubes) and Nivea Skin Oil to get your share of the increased sales. Stocks are adequate at the moment—see your wholesaler NOW! Mark up is tops, and generous parcel discounts ring up extra profits.



NIVEA Creme (Tins or tubes), NIVEA Skin Oil (Liquid Form) — Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 66 Reservoir St., Sydney  
N13

# The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

Members of all State Associations will join me, I am sure, in congratulating Miss Mavis Sweeney, who is the first woman in N.S.W. to be appointed to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in that State. Miss Sweeney, who has been an executive on the Committee of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association for a number of years, is a very happy choice, as she combines tact with a knowledge of pharmaceutical affairs, and has been interested in the welfare of women in pharmacy. We all wish Miss Sweeney every success and happiness in her appointment, and hope she will represent the women for many years in the Council in N.S.W.

## THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our General Meeting held at the College on October 4, the President, Miss Smalley, welcomed members and extended a special welcome to two English women pharmacists now working in Melbourne, Misses Brook and Ingleton; and Miss Biggs, a Victorian recently returned from overseas.

After a short business meeting, during which plans were discussed for our Xmas Party, Miss Smalley introduced our Guest Speaker for the evening, Miss Zeck, Max Factor expert, and her assistant, Mrs. Munro.

Miss Zeck began her talk by telling us that Max Factor originally began as a hairdresser and wig-maker, and was persuaded by theatrical people to produce cosmetics for stage use. After an instructive talk on skin care and treatment, Miss Zeck demonstrated the application of two kinds of make-up, one with Creme Puff and the other with Pan Cake, using two of our members as models. At the conclusion of the talk, Mrs. Goddard proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Zeck and Mrs. Munro.

Before adjourning to the Museum for supper, our representative to the National Council of Women, Mrs. I. Thompson, spoke of the Review of Women's Progress, to be called "The Torch of Service," which is being held in St. Paul's Chapter House on Nov. 27, 28, and 29, from 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

This Review will be unique in that it will give visitors to the Olympics, both overseas and interstate, an opportunity of seeing work peculiar to Australia. Every phase of women's activities will be demonstrated—painting, sculpture, industry, sport, health, pageantry.

Mrs. Thompson said she would be pleased to hear from any woman pharmacist who is free any time during the Review, to help with the pharmacy demonstration, although, of course, the Review will have ended before this issue of the Journal is published.

The Guest Speaker for November will be Mrs. Frank Menzies.

## THE WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

A General Meeting was held last month at which the rules of the Constitution were revised. Matters arising out of the Federal Conference were discussed.

Our annual dinner was held at the Hotel Adelphi on September 18. Miss Vida Garcia, President of the Association, welcomed members, and our guest of honour for the evening was Mrs. R. Cohen, wife of the President of the Pharmaceutical Council.

It was very pleasing to see so many of the younger members as well as several older members who have been unable to be present at our dinners in the past.

Camellias were given to each member, and Miss Audrey Stephens, who qualified in November, received her membership badge.

A happy evening was spent, members later in the evening discussing their efforts towards our charity for the year.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Our meeting held on October 10 at "Science House" was well attended, although the notices were unavoidably delayed. Members were interested to see the brochure on the redecorated State Ballroom, where we plan to hold a ball next year.

The Christmas party will be held this year at "Glen Ascham," Darling Point, on Tuesday, December 18, and we hope that members will keep this night free, and arrange to bring a party of friends.

The amendments to the constitution were read by Miss Mavis Sweeney, and the meeting adopted the constitution in its new form.

The President, Mrs. Shirley Campbell, was very pleased to welcome our guest speaker, Miss Helen Turner, who gave an interesting talk entitled "Modern Scientific Methods of Animal Breeding." Miss Turner is a principal research officer of the C.S.I.R.O. engaged in research on sheep breeding. In many parts of the world we were surprised to learn that sheep are not only used for wool and meat, as in Australia, but for milk, and as pack animals.

We were shown slides including colour ones of activities at the Government station near Cunnamulla, in southern Queensland, where experiments directed from Sydney are being carried out.

Miss Ann Mathieson proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Turner, which was seconded by Mrs. Sheila Curtis, and the meeting concluded with supper.

## N.S.W. Open Meeting

The Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists is holding an open meeting in the Annexe of the State Ballroom, Sydney, on November 14, at 7.45 p.m. Kodak is providing the evening's entertainment with its latest films, and afterwards a light supper will be served. Admission 3/-. Book with Mrs. W. A. Curry (Tel. WL 4123).



# NEW PRODUCTS

The following new products which have come to the Editor's attention during the past month have been judged newsworthy, and are herein reported as news.

If the manufacturer or agent would like an illustration of his product to appear as part of this free reference, the block should not exceed the equivalent of 1½ in. square. The Journal will arrange production of the block if desired, and the only charge made will be for the cost of the block, and for any art work required if we have to work from an actual sample of the product. A photograph would be preferable.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this service are invited to send pithy information (with photograph or block) for use as opportunity offers at the Editor's discretion.

## ENDAS TABLETS—NEW TREATMENT FOR HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA

Endas, a new treatment for Hay Fever and Asthma, is the latest addition to the comprehensive proprietary range of Sigma Co. Ltd. Andas, in convenient tablet form, contains Ephedrine HCl. gr. ¼ and Hyoscine HBr. gr. 1/600.

Ephedrine, through stimulation of the adrenergic nerves, and consequent relaxation of the bronchioles, has been used to relieve the distressing symptoms of bronchial asthma. The inclusion of hyoscine in Endas has a two-fold purpose. Firstly, it assists the broncho-dilator effect of the ephedrine. Secondly, it offsets the cerebral stimulation produced by this ephedrine.

Endas is stated to be quite safe, even for children, and to give relief in the most distressing cases in about 20 minutes.

Presentation and packaging: White plastic tubes and maroon, white and grey labels and cartons make eye-catching appeal. An intensive advertising campaign will support Endas during the spring and summer months.

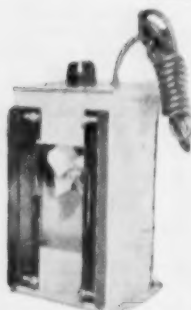
Available from Sigma Co. Ltd. and all wholesalers.

12's, 24/- dozen; retail 3/6.

25's, 42/- dozen; retail 6/6.



## BLEACOY BLOWER UNIT



An important innovation for still projector owners is the Bleacoy Blower Unit. The Bleacoy Blower Unit gives added slide protection and "pop" free projection. It enables use of stronger output lamps (up to 500W) in your present projectors without overheating.

Smooth and silent in operation—with no complicated installation—the projector is simply placed on the new Bleacoy Blower Unit.

Retail price is £13/10/-.

Available from H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., 397 Kent street, Sydney; 323 Bourke street, Melbourne.

## POND'S ANGEL SKIN

After a decade of research and testing in conjunction with pharmacologists and dermatologists, a new hand lotion has been discovered by Pond's which claims that it is "scientifically years ahead of its time," in that it heals chapping and relieves the causes of roughness and redness at their source.

"Angel Skin" is stated to be able to do this because its ingredients give it a slightly acid pH, a characteristic of the natural skin oils. It penetrates deep beneath the upper layers of the skin to nourish and replenish the fluid bath of the living cells below.

Because it is non-alkaline this new lotion is able to neutralise the drying chemical action of alkalies in soaps and detergents, thus preventing irritation and roughness. Frequent application is not time-consuming because the lotion's ingredients are absorbed quickly, leaving the hands smooth and fragrant, never sticky or greasy.



## PEARS' SUNSILK SHAMPOO

Pears' Sunsilk Shampoo was originally launched in the United Kingdom. We are informed it became the top seller there in just four months, and has maintained leadership in this highly competitive market.

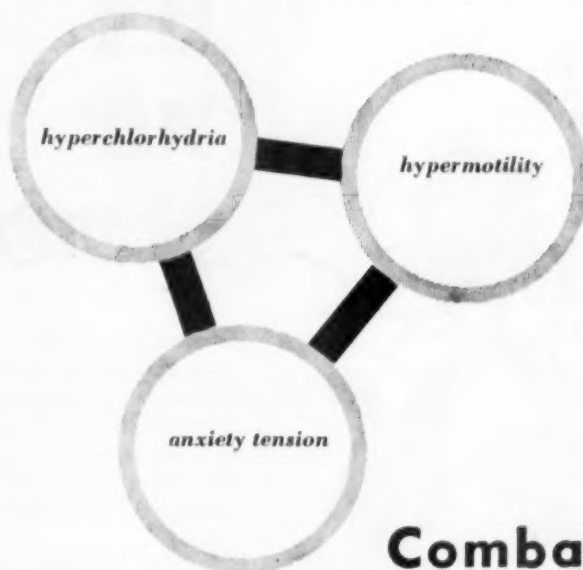


Sunsilk is stated to be "new and revolutionary" because it leaves hair shinier and easier to manage right after washing. It is claimed that only one lather is necessary. With conventional shampoos there is not much lather on the first application, and it is necessary to rinse and soap again to obtain a good lather. With Sunsilk, however, rich lather is obtained with a

single application, and as a result the hair is manageable and combs easily immediately after drying. The natural oils are not removed, and therefore the hair is left with a brilliant natural sheen.

Sunsilk is retailed in three packs: the large bottle at 5/6, which gives from 8 to 10 shampoos; the small bottle at 3/9, giving 4 to 5 shampoos; and the bubble at 1/3 for a single application.

(Continued on page 1133)



## Combat the peptic ulcer triad with *Collubarb* tablets

Each active constituent in COLLUBARB has a specific function in the treatment of dyspepsia, hyperacidity and peptic ulceration, and provides effective symptomatic relief.

**HYPERCHLORHYDRIA** Aluminium Hydroxide 5 gr. (320 mg.)

**ANXIETY TENSION** Phenobarbitone  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. (16 mg.)

**HYPERMOTILITY** Atropine Sulphate 1/500 gr. (0.13 mg.)

**Presentation** Cartons of 100 (film wrapped)

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# It's no secret

Hundreds of mothers every year write enthusiastic letters and thousands more throughout Australia tell their neighbours, friends and relatives how they have raised two, three, or even more infants on Heinz Baby Foods—Strained or Junior.

The medical world, too, recognise that no baby foods are more nourishing than those prepared by Heinz. Doctors, Baby Health Centres, and hospital authorities can recommend with confidence any of the many varieties of Heinz Baby Foods.

It's no gossip, it's a fact, that the best selling baby foods in Australia are Heinz.

the  
most recommended  
**BABY  
FOODS** 57  
in Australia are  
**HEINZ**

### GILKON REEL CHEST

The amateur movie-maker will be delighted with the attractive compact Gilkon Reel Chest. It affords additional protection against dust and damage and is most useful for its lightweight portability and lasting design.

Retail price is £3/11/6.

Distributed by H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., 397 Kent street, Sydney; 323 Bourke street, Melbourne.



### DIAPARENE

Salmond & Spraggon (Australia) Pty. Ltd., distributor for Diaparene (Australia) Pty. Ltd., recently introduced a range of "Diaparene" products throughout Australia.

"Diaparene" is a new medicament, scientifically designed to provide sustained antiseptic preventive and curative treatment against the bacteria deposited on the skin by urine and stool. It is offered in three forms:

- (1) As a liquid for antiseptic rinsing of nappies to prevent ammonia formation;
- (2) As an ointment for rubbing into the skin on all parts likely to be endangered by the bacteria from urine;
- (3) As a lotion for spreading on the skin. It may be used instead of the ointment if preferred in this form.

Ointment and Rinse retail at 4/9 each. List price 38/- per dozen. Lotion 5/6, list price 44/- per dozen, all three products being marketed on a "Chemist Only" basis.

### ADVERSE PUBLICITY

The lack of effective publicity within our own profession and frequent attacks by some newspapers on unethical elements in pharmacy and medicine have combined to create an exaggerated opinion in the public mind concerning the evils existing.

There has been a lack of interest on the part of our profession with respect to price complaints.

—Extract from article, "Handling Complaints About the High Cost of Medicine," in "American Professional Pharmacist."

### THE BEST APPROACH TO USE IN HANDLING PRICE COMPLAINTS

The patient is not interested in your expenses. To tell a patient: "I'm in business to make a profit," or "I have to pay so and so much for rent or a pharmacist," may all be very true, but of little or no interest to the patient. The patient really wants to know what he's receiving for his money and not what your business expenses are. Get the patient's mind off price by remarking on the value of the medication.

—Extract from article, "Handling Complaints About the High Cost of Medicine," in "American Professional Pharmacist."

## Student Activities

### THE NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

There seems to be very little news this month, due to the fact that most Publicity Officers are in the throes of studying for the annual examinations. The best of luck to all those who have to face this ordeal!

Plans are going ahead for the Annual N.U.P.S.A. Congress, about which we told you last month. It is to be at Kinglake, 35 miles north-west of Melbourne, in the middle of a nice secluded forest. There are facilities for swimming and tennis and plenty of scope for long bush walks. The date set is January 6, and the camp has been booked for a week.

This is to be followed by a week in Melbourne, finishing on approximately January 19.

There appears to be one "snag" at the moment (though some might not class it as such), and that is the lack of electric light. However, a generating plant is being built, but its expected date of completion seems to be unknown. If this generator is not completed, then any evening Council meetings will be conducted in the romantic aura of pressure and hurricane lanterns!

The tariff for the week at camp has not yet been decided, but will probably be in the vicinity of £5/5/-. An energetic V.P.S.A. Committee is at present working on plans for the second week. Up to now these include a tour of "Guild House," a visit to C.S.L., an all-day trip, a dance and, of course, the Annual Congress Dinner.

FOR A HOLIDAY THAT YOU WILL NEVER FORGET—SEE YOU AT KINGLAKE!!!

### ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual pharmacy picnic was held at the Silver Lake picnic ground during September. Days of rain had turned the ground into a quagmire, but this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the students. They travelled up in cars after meeting at a central point. Before lunch a basketball match was held between a team of boys and one of girls. During the game one of the female stalwarts was unfortunate to break a collarbone, due to the brute strength of the opposing team. After being attended by a local medico, she returned to join in the fun from the sidelines.

When lunch was over, the boys had recovered sufficiently to take to the football field, where the first and second years played the third and fourth years. The match was held under severe difficulties, as the players were up to their knees in mud, and after a few minutes' play it was impossible to distinguish one team from the other. After the match had finished, with the third and fourth years in the lead, the players staggered off the field to cheers from the admiring barrackers. Refreshments, both solid and liquid, plus a change of dry clothes, and they were ready to go home and start swotting for the exams, which now loom very close.

In an earlier report of an A.U.P.S.A. meeting held to discuss wages, it was incorrectly stated that Mr. R. H. Dunn was present as a representative of the Friendly Societies' Medical Association. Mr. Dunn attended this meeting as an officer of the Chamber of Manufactures, and did not represent any particular body.

Pat Roberts, National Publicity Officer.



# Overseas News

## GREAT BRITAIN

London, October 10, 1956.

### Sir Hugh Linstead's Visit to Canada

During October, Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., M.P., Joint Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, is touring Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, to give Canadian pharmacists and doctors the benefit of his wide experience of the working of the National Health Service in Great Britain. In the course of his tour he will visit all the Provinces of Canada except Newfoundland. When in the Far West he will receive an Honorary Degree from the University of British Columbia. Some form of Health Service already exists in several of the Provinces, but as the Provinces are almost autonomous there will be many difficulties in introducing a truly national service.

### Professional Sessions at the Conference

The two professional sessions at the Dublin Conference dealt with professional conduct and the problem of keeping up to date with technical information. The discussion on the first subject was introduced by Mr. F. W. Adams, Secretary and Registrar of the Society, who reviewed the developments in professional conduct and the influence of the Statutory Committee on the Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct.

Mr. Adams quoted the judgments given in the High Court in the only case in which an appeal has been made by a pharmacist against the Direction of the Statutory Committee that his name should be erased from the Register. In the case in question the Lord Chief Justice agreed that the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933 was intended to elevate this business into the status of a profession which is to be in part managed and controlled by the members of the Society to which all persons carrying on the business or exercising the profession must belong.

In his concurring judgment, the late Mr. Justice Humphreys said:

"There are various powers given to the Statutory Committee, one of which we are told in certain cases they do exercise. It is the power of reserving their judgment for a time, and giving the person against whom the allegation is made an opportunity of mending his ways, and then enquiring after a lapse of time, and hearing evidence as to what has happened since their original decision. That is a very useful power, and one which they exercise, although it is for the Statutory Committee to decide in what cases they should exercise that power, and in what cases they should decide that the penalty stated by the Act should be imposed. For my own part, I should be very loth indeed to interfere, seeing that I am not a pharmaceutical chemist, and cannot be as well acquainted with the ethics and the proper way of carrying on business by such a person as the members of this Statutory Committee are. I should be extremely loth to interfere with their discretion in the matter, assuming I had power to do so."

### Keeping Up to Date

The second session considered methods of keeping abreast of technical information which is available

to and necessary for the pharmacist. The subject was introduced by Mr. H. W. Tomski who, after commenting on the available sources of information, posed a number of questions. A great deal of the information published is distributed through the pharmaceutical professional and trade press. He asked, "Are these services adequate to our needs and in keeping with modern requirements? Could they be effectively improved and extended? Should the scope of the information be confined to problems of national pharmaceutical practice or should we aim at a World Digest of Pharmaceutical Facts and Figures? Should certain periodical publications specialise in one or two well-defined aspects of pharmacy or should we rely on the competitive spirit among editors to give us the most efficient and the most up-to-date information services? How should the average pharmacist deal with the mass of information collected from various sources? Should he keep a complete and elaborate filing system of the original material or should he prepare abstracts and record only important references? Should he provide a comprehensive library of medical literature for the benefit of medical and veterinary practitioners or should information be kept solely for the pharmacist's personal use? Where should the centre of information be located? Should it be in the individual pharmacy where information is stored for future reference or should a Central Pharmaceutical Office of Information be established to provide expert answers at a moment's notice? Should the Central Office be responsible for pharmacy publicity or should its activities be confined to the provision of information to members? Should pharmaceutical economic and social research be one of the functions of the unit and should its services be available to pharmaceutical bodies in their negotiations with government authorities, industrial councils, etc.? Finally, who should defray the operational expenses of a central office of information if such an organisation is deemed necessary."

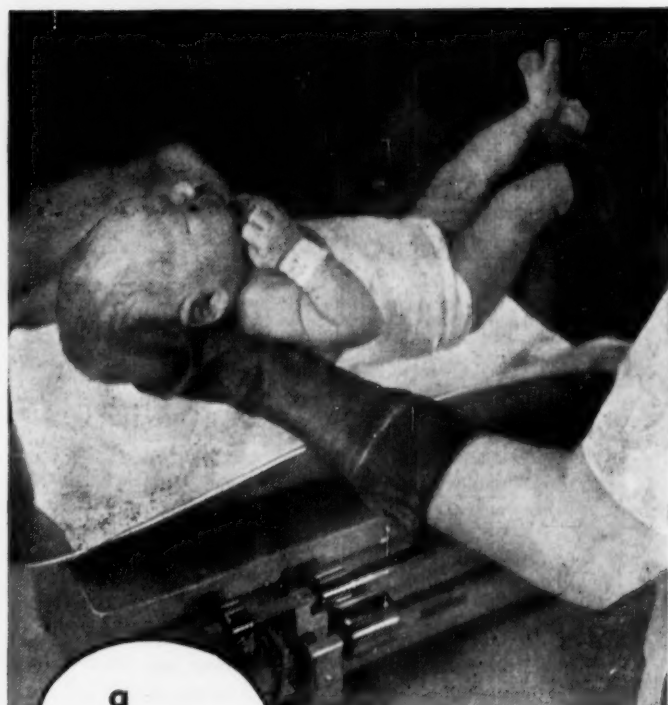
### Ministry of Health Report

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended December 31, 1955, states that over 226 million prescriptions were dispensed in England and Wales during the year. This is the second highest total since the Service began, and it was attributable to the large number of prescriptions dispensed in the summer months. The total cost was over £49 million, at an individual average of 52.14d., compared with 50.44d. in the previous year. This increase is said to be due to the fact that doctors were permitted to prescribe some comparatively expensive new preparations which were previously only available in limited quantities for use in hospitals. These preparations included aureomycin, terramycin, tetracycline and cortisone. Cortisone became available only in December, so that it is highly probable that current average costs are much higher.

With reference to the Testing Scheme, the report says there has been a noticeable decline during the last four years in the percentage of cases which were considered to require normal investigation: 8.6 per cent. in 1952; 7.0 per cent. in 1953; 7.3 per cent. in 1954 and 6.4 per cent. in 1955. "This," the report states, "suggests that a high standard of dispensing under the Service has not only been maintained, but has been improved upon."

The total number of full-time pharmacists employed in the hospital service at December 31, 1955, was 1195, with 147 part-time and 133 students. The numbers at December 31, 1954, were: whole-time, 1174; part-time, 149; students, 141. For 1949: whole-time, 1076; part-time, 131; students, 54.

The cost of drugs and dressings in hospitals in 1954-55 was £9,677,079 or 3.4 per cent. of a total maintenance cost of £281,067,363.



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new  
baby



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## *Allenburys* CONCENTRATED MEDICINAL **ORANGE JUICE**

In six weeks his diet must include special Vitamin C supplements. His mother will appreciate your recommendation of Allenburys Orange Juice because—

- It is half the price of fresh oranges and none of the trouble.
- Each bottle contains the equivalent Vitamin C content of 32 big juicy oranges.
- Oranges vary—Allenburys Concentrated Orange Juice never varies.

***Remember! Your profit is 50% on cost, or 2/3 a bottle!***

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nonspecific  
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CALIGESIC ointment provides prompt relief from the incessant torment of itching. Cooling, soothing, protective and mildly anesthetic, it is also greaseless, water-washable and non-staining. . . . Whatever the cause of the pruritus, CALIGESIC offers safe, symptomatic control.

CALIGESIC will be found highly effective in the treatment of pruritus vulvae, ani, or scrotae; insect bites; urticaria; neurodermatitis; sunburn; diaper rash.

CALIGESIC contains Calamine 8 G., Benzocaine 3 G., and Hexylated m-cresol, 0.05 G., per 100 G.

*for prompt relief of*  
**PRURITUS**  
*prescribe*

**CALIGESIC**

analgesic calamine ointment (greaseless)

*Rs. Supplied in 1-oz.,*



**MERCK SHARP & DOHME (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED  
FAIRFIELD. N. S. W.**

### Research and Production

The report agrees that research plays an essential part in maintaining the position of the British pharmaceutical industry in world markets and states its scope is being steadily enlarged. The cost is a heavy item in the industry's budget, amounting to more than 5 per cent. of turnover in some cases. Notable results were achieved during the year in the development of poliomyelitis vaccine, and in the manufacture of cortisone. The search for new remedies continued and several new research laboratories were completed and taken into use during the year.

Production of antibiotics continued to increase. Penicillin output at 123 million mega units showed an increase of 6 per cent. over 1954, and satisfactory oral penicillin was produced on a large scale. Streptomycin production was eight times greater in 1950 and 50 per cent. more than in 1954. At the end of the year there were no restrictions on the supply to hospitals and general practitioners of the following antibiotics, all made in Britain: aureomycin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, neomycin and polymixin.

Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products were valued at almost £36 million, a new record. The increase in value related to the whole range of pharmaceuticals with the exception of penicillin. Larger quantities of this antibiotic were shipped abroad, but the price was lowered to meet competition. Imports of drugs and medicaments declined to £7.7 million, a decrease of £1.9 million, largely due to reduced imports of antibiotics and hormones from the United States.

Testing of Vitamin A and D tablets required for distribution at welfare centres showed that there was a definite loss of Vitamin A on storage over six months from the date of manufacture. Moist, warm conditions are particularly conducive to loss of Vitamin A, and indeed to the physical deterioration of the tablets.

### Over-Prescribing in Northern Ireland

The annual report of the Northern Ireland General Health Service Board states that the three main factors causing excessive prescribing costs are: (1) Ordering of expensive proprietary preparations when cheaper equivalent standard preparations are available; (2) the ordering of unnecessarily large quantities; and (3) the ordering of a number of items on the form when one or possibly two would appear to suffice.

Young doctors tend to prescribe expensive proprietaries and possibly they are more influenced by advertising campaigns than the more experienced practitioners. The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year rose by 5.8 per cent. to reach a new record total of 7.38 million, although the population fell by one per cent. during the year.

### Shortage of Dentists

A recently published inter-departmental Committee Report states that the present large number of dissatisfied dentists is a serious obstacle to the recruitment to the profession, and a serious shortage is visualised during the next ten years. The Committee found a feeling of uncertainty among dentists as a result of the three reductions in remuneration which had taken place since 1948. Objection is taken to payment on a piecework basis, as the greatest earnings are obtained by the fastest worker and no account is taken of experience and judgment. Earnings average at £2500 at 45 and may decrease to £600 at the age of 65. A thorough review of the present system of remuneration is advocated and measures should be taken to enhance the status of the profession.

It is also suggested that women should be encouraged to take up dentistry for careers and opportunities for part-time work are available for married women.

### Analysis of Chloral Hydrate

In the investigation of our test prescription taken under the scheme doubts were expressed by the independent analyst of the validity of the B.P.C. method for determining chloral hydrate. It was suggested that changes in the molecular constitution might occur either by inoculation with a mould or exposure to sunlight. Experiments have been undertaken in the Codex laboratory showing that low results are not due to these causes. It was found, however, that the time allowed in the assay for contact with N/10 sodium hydroxide and more particularly the temperature of the reaction mixture during this alkaline hydrolysis had a significant effect on the results. At 12 deg. approximately 96 per cent. of the chloral hydrate actually present was found, while at 20 deg. and 30 deg. the figures were approximately 100 per cent. and 102 per cent. respectively. It seems probable, therefore, that the low results reported by the analyst when using the B.P.C. method were due to the temperature of the reaction mixture being too low during the hydrolysis stage of the assay. The higher results obtained by the independent analyst after distillation could arise if the distillate were not cooled to the original temperature.

Although not having full experimental details of the independent analyst's distillation method it was reported that in one experiment carried out by this method a 100 per cent. recovery was not obtained. The possibility that the variable results are not due to molecular changes, but are due to temperature variations is supported by information received from the independent analyst that when examined on a later occasion by the B.P.C. method the test prescription sample gave a result in agreement with that reported for the distillation method.

### Birmingham Analyst's Report

Mr. H. Bagnall, the Birmingham City Analyst, whose findings on the deterioration of halibut liver oil capsules and penicillin lozenges were noted in earlier News Letters, in his latest report, comments on the activities of "Pseudo-Medical Geniuses." Giving details of work in his department, Mr. Bagnall says:

"This particular person, who describes himself as a medical practitioner, and rejoiced in two suffixes to his name, 'M.Inst.B.Th.' and 'F.P.C.', of which the meaning is unknown, charged three guineas for a consultation and, in the case in question, charged 13/6 a month for the medicines.

"The diagnosis of a case submitted to him revealed that the patient was suffering from a spinal injury, that there was an accumulation of gravel on both kidneys, caused by the spinal condition which was stopping the function of the kidneys and 'throwing back toxins into the system and depositing them in the spine.'"

It was proposed to treat "this remarkable condition" with the ointment, which was kaolin poultice, and the medicine, which turned out to be a mild laxative. The cost of the two would be less than 1/-. Mr. Bagnall comments on "the apparent ease with which effrontery of this kind is able to impose on a certain section of the population."



# Trade Notes

## BOOTS' SALES STAFF

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has notified two new appointments to the N.S.W. sales staff. Mr. D. Finch and Mr. T. Pearce have joined the Drug Division.

## SERPEDRINE TABLETS

Hamilton Laboratories Ltd., of Adelaide, advises that the above new product is now available in the two strengths indicated, pack and prices being:—

Serpentine 0.1 mg. Tablets, 100's . . . . .	Wholesale
Serpentine 0.25 mg. Tablets, 100's . . . . .	80/- doz.
	14/- each

## COMPLAN

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has notified the introduction of a new comprehensive food, "Complan," which is stated to contain the full requirements of minerals and vitamins in addition to protein, carbohydrate and fat.

It is available in two sizes at the following prices:—  
1-lb. tins, Retail 8/9 each, Trade 6/7 each.  
6-lb. tins, Retail 43/6 each, Trade 32/7 each.

## FAULDING'S SALES MANAGER

F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. announces that it has appointed Mr. Max Stone sales manager for Australia.



Mr. Max Stone

Mr. Stone has been sales manager for Faulding, Perth, for a number of years, and has spent all of his life with the company. Mr. Stone saw service in the R.A.A.F. in several theatres in the last war, and is well known throughout war service circles.

Mr. Stone's father was with the company for many years—yet another father and son combination so common in the Faulding organisation. Mr. Stone takes up his appointment in Adelaide on November 1.

## MEDICAL EXPORT GROUP FORMED

Seven Australian manufacturers of medical equipment have combined to form a company to develop exports of Australian medical and hospital equipment, especially to South-East Asia.

Companies concerned are Ansell Rubber Co. Pty. Ltd., Denyers Ltd., K. G. Luke (Australasia) Ltd., Medical Equipment Services Pty. Ltd., and Ultraya Pty. Ltd.—all of Melbourne; Both Equipment Ltd., of Adelaide, and H. I. Clements and Sons Pty. Ltd., of Sydney.

Announcing this from Canberra on October 10, the Minister for Trade (Mr. McEwen) said medical and hospital authorities in the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, Burma, Singapore, Malaya, India, Ceylon and Indonesia were enthusiastic about the formation of an Australian medical export group.

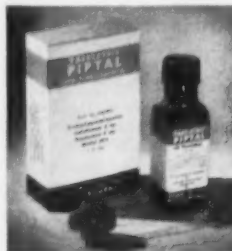
The company would provide X-ray machines, sterilisers, surgical instruments and medical and hospital equipment.

Known as the Australian Medical Export Co., its formation followed a successful business visit to South-East Asian countries recently by the managing director of Medical Equipment Services Pty. Ltd. (Mr. A. F. Huggins) of Melbourne.

## PAEDIATRIC PIPITAL

Paediatric Pipital is the third piperidol preparation marketed in Australia by Sigma Co. Ltd. for Lakeside International Corporation, Milwaukee, U.S.A.

It is claimed that Paediatric Pipital rapidly relieves pain and smooth muscle spasm in colic, pylorospasm, regurgitation and other functional gastrointestinal disorders of infants. Each c.c. contains 4 mg. Pipital and 6 mg. Phenobarbital in a pleasantly flavoured solution.



Sigma Co. Ltd. advises that Dactil and Pipital are enjoying wide popularity and the new Paediatric Pipital will meet many requirements of Australian physicians and paediatricians.

Paediatric Pipital is available in 1 fl. oz. bottles with separate cellophane-wrapped dropper.

Price to chemists 12/- each; retail 18/-, plus dispensing fee.

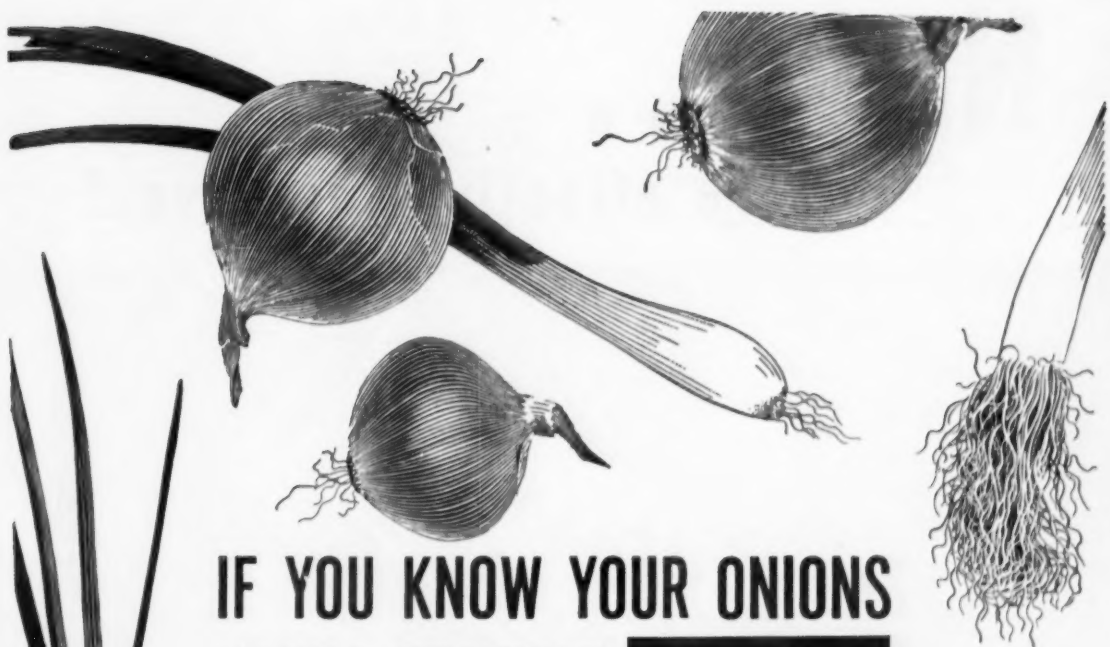
## WHITEHALL SALES CONFERENCE



Mr. E. W. Johnson, General Sales Manager for the Whitehall Pharmaceutical Company, showed the new Super White Kolynos Toothpaste at the 1957 Sales Conference held recently. Mr. Johnson also advised sales representatives of Whitehall's plans to market an interesting range of new products in 1957.

## H. BLEAKLEY PHOTOGRAPHICS PTY. LTD.

During his present overseas tour, Mr. J. H. Bleakley, Managing Director of H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., has successfully completed negotiations with the Optics Manufacturing Corporation of Philadelphia, U.S.A., to manufacture under licence in Australia the Optavue "300" slide file and the Optavue "35" slide viewer. H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd. has also been granted the sole rights for exporting these products to the South Pacific and Far Eastern Areas.



## IF YOU KNOW YOUR ONIONS YOU'LL FEATURE **AIR-WICK**

—more than 96 MILLION Air-wick  
advertising sales messages will be read  
and heard right through the year!

Here's how *your* Air-wick sales are being backed by the massive impact of national advertising and merchandising!

**Your customers will be** amongst the vast audience of housewives who will hear 74,912,530 radio advertising impacts in the year ahead!

**Your customers will read** Air-wick advertisements in every second issue of *Women's Weekly* — the magazine that is consistently read by eight out of every ten Australian women! A total of 21,100,000 advertising sales messages will keep

up a steady, volume-building pressure through the year!

**Your customers will** definitely be buying more Air-wick this year. You can make sure of every extra sale by using the vivid, space-saving Air-wick display-seller. If you need more of these displays just mention it to your Air-wick representative.

Remember, nothing kills smells like Air-wick, with its 125 smell-killing compounds *plus* Chlorophyll. And nothing *sells* like fast-moving, high-profit Air-wick!

Catch every extra sale by keeping this display where your customers will see it.



By appointment to  
Her Majesty the Queen  
Suppliers of Air-wick  
Air-wick Limited,  
Slough, Bucks.

**AIR-WICK IS DISTRIBUTED BY HORLICKS PTY. LTD.**

# Now...

## more effective than ever!



### with these two added constituents...

Hydroxyquinoline sulphate and urea peroxide

8 — hydroxyquinoline and urea peroxide, the two ingredients newly added to the Massé formula, make the product clinically more effective in that we may now claim that Massé Nipple Cream has anti-fungal properties to

attack the candida always liberally present on the breast of the nursing mother.

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

5 — amino acridine pyruvate, 0.0695% w/w; allantoin, 2% w/w; 8 — hydroxyquinoline sulphate, 0.02% w/w; urea peroxide.



## Pharmaceutical Company

SYDNEY

The Optavue "300" slide file has captured the imagination of the American photographic public. This slide file contains a new chemical discovery known as "Film-gard," which is claimed to protect colour slides from any type of deterioration. This important feature means so much to keen photographers that within one week of the Optavue "300" slide file being placed on the American market two million had been sold. It is of very compact design and presented in handsome modern styling.

The Optavue "35" slide viewer gives nine times magnification of the slide area, and the battery illumination produces sparkling colour contrasts. This unit is presented in an attractive ophthalene carrying case which also provides space for a selection of colour slides.

Australian photographers know that any equipment which finds such popularity with the discerning American photographer is bound to be of the very best.

#### **PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE**

The 20 cards issued recently for the month of September, 1956, dealt with the following products:—

A: 121	Albamycin.
C: 127	Covatin.
C: 128	Cathomyacin.
D: 89	Diamox.
E: 62	Efcortelan Injection.
E: 63	Efcortelan Skin Lotion.
H: 36	Hydrocortisone Acetate Ointment (D.H.A.).
I: 27	Inversine.
M: 74	Miltown.
N: 67	Neo-cortef Ointment.
O: 25	Otamyton Ear Drops.
P: 173	Phenobex.
P: 174	Praducil.
P: 175	Pabracort.
P: 176	Phalcin Tablets.
R: 33	Rovamycin.
S: 97	Scherosan "F" Ophthalmicum.
T: 85	Tertroxin.
T: 84	Trichorad.
V: 49	Vitaminorum Tablets (D.H.A.).

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1956 (including Index Book) may be lodged at any time. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to the Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a supply of cards for 1955 (£3/3/- per set) for the assistance of new subscribers who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.

#### **P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.**

Notified 2/10/56—

##### **Chemists' Section: Alterations**

Size	Retail	Wholesale
	Baden P. Morris Pty. Ltd.	
1/-	Modern Nurser Teat . . . . .	7/3 doz.
	Parcel Advantage: 3 doz. lots	6/9 doz.
	6 doz. lots	6/6 doz.
	12 doz. lots	6/3 doz.

NOTE: Owing to shortage of stocks of "MODERN TEATS" the price of "MODERN NURSER TEATS" is reduced for a limited period only to tide over the shortage.

William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.—Dispenser Pack 500's Pacatal 25 mg. . . . . 82/6 each

##### **Alteration in "Parcel Advantage"**

NOTE: Products of Whitehall Pharmacal Company may not now be included with or added to orders for products of Wyeth International Ltd. Parcel advantages will, therefore, now be as under:

#### **Chemists' Section**

**Wyeth International Limited:** £5 lots 5%; £10 lots 7½% discount (single or assorted lines).

**Whitehall Pharmacal Company:** £10 lots 7½% discount. (Chemists may assort with Whitehall Pharmacal Company's products in General Section with above line for discount.)

#### **General Section**

**Whitehall Pharmacal Company:** £10 lots, single or assorted, 7½% discount.

Notified 11/10/56—

##### **Chemists' Section: Addition**

William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.

##### **"Dispensing Pack"**

100's — Covatix Tablets, 50 mg. . . . 15/- each

##### **Chemists' Section: Alteration**

White Wings Pty. Ltd.

16 oz. 5/- Farinase . . . . . 40/- doz.

12 oz. 2/6 Vitos . . . . . 20/- doz.

16 oz. 4/9 Vitos . . . . . 38/- doz.

(Vitos removed from General to Chemists' Section.)

##### **General Section: Alterations**

D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd.

No. 1 2/6 Kruse's Fluid Magnesia . . . 20/- doz.

No. 3 5/- Kruse's Fluid Magnesia . . . 40/- doz.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.

Small 4/6 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills . . . 40/6 doz.

Large 7/3 Dr. Williams' Pink Pills . . . 65/3 doz.

2/3 Pinkettes . . . . . 20/3 doz.

#### **PUBLICATION RECEIVED**

##### **HOSPITALS & CHARITIES COMMISSION (VICTORIA)**

##### **Seventh Annual Report**

pps.90 (Government Printer, Melbourne, 4/-.)

The report for the year ended June 30, 1955, stresses the high cost of hospital maintenance and summarises the position as follows:—

More than half the present teaching hospital accommodation requires urgent replacement, and additional beds and departments are needed in all hospitals. Under present allocations despite the fact that the Commission is handling the maximum amount of work possible on these hospitals, the present programme will not, under existing circumstances, be completed inside 20 years. Expedition of the teaching hospital building programme can at present only take place at the expense of country works which are regarded as equally vital.

The Commission therefore urges that finance be made available and suggests that it might be provided in one of two ways:

(a) By a special additional grant from State resources or £2 million per year; or

(b) By a specific Commonwealth grant (or guarantee) of £20 million over a period of 8 to 10 years.

Care of the Aged: Over the last 30 years there has been a significant increase in the proportion of people aged more than 65. In 1921 33.54 per cent. of the population were 16 years or under and 3.92 per cent. were over 65. In 1954 29.92 per cent. were 16 years or under, while adults over 65 had risen to 7.5 per cent. The problem of caring for aged people is one that is rapidly becoming more important and is receiving increasing consideration from the Commission.

Medical Staff: The Commission is concerned about the inability of some hospitals to obtain resident medical officers. The number of both junior and senior resident medical officers is far short of requirements, particularly in country areas where the deficiency is most acute. Methods of assisting these hospitals are at present under consideration.

The report also considers Benevolent Homes, Children's Homes, Foundling Homes, Ambulance Services, Blind Institutions and other charitable works under the jurisdiction of the Commission and incorporates some 60 pages of statistics.—F.H.B.



# Commonwealth and State News

## COMMONWEALTH

### PERSONAL and GENERAL

#### ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS Pharmaceutical

The following announcement appeared in the Commonwealth Gazette of September 27:

3/40106 Lieutenant P. E. R. Ulrich is transferred to the Reserve of Officers (Royal Australian Army Medical Corps (Pharmaceutical) (Southern Command), 30th July, 1956.

#### THE LATE O. C. V. LEGGO

Mr. O. C. V. Leggo, a member of the Federal Council of the Guild for many years and Federal Treasurer from 1947 to 1953, died on October 23, 1955.

The late Mr. Leggo was widely known throughout the Commonwealth for his work in the interests of pharmacy, and particularly within the Guild organisation.



L. to R.: Messrs. L. W. Smith, R. Feller and E. Scott reading the inscription on the tablet: "The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia—In deep appreciation of the service to Pharmacy by O. C. V. LEGGO, Guild Federal Treasurer, 1947-53."

tion. It was fitting, therefore, that the opportunity should be taken during the recent meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild in Melbourne to place on record in permanent form in the boardroom at "Guild House" the appreciation of his fellow-members of the Federal Council and of pharmacy generally for his efforts, which extended practically throughout his business life.

The memorial tablet was officially unveiled by Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, whose remarks were supported by Mr. L. W. Smith, of New South Wales, a life-long friend of the late Mr. Leggo, and by Mr. A. W. McGibbony, the first Federal President of the Guild.

#### B.M.A. URGES LIFTING OF BAN ON HEROIN

It was announced from Sydney on October 5, that the Federal Council of the British Medical Association will recommend to the Commonwealth Government that the ban on the use of heroin in Australia be lifted.

Heroin has been in wide use by the medical profession for many years for the relief of acute pain, and particularly in cases of inoperable cancer.

The Federal Council decided to take this action following a plebiscite of doctors and B.M.A. branches in all States.

Only West Australia was in favour of continuing the ban.

#### W.H.O. Request

Heroin was banned by the Federal Government in May, 1953, when it decided to prohibit imports of the drug.

Both the Commonwealth and State bans followed representations from the World Health Organisation that the manufacture of heroin be stopped, as it was a serious drug of addiction in some countries.

The ban on the drug in Victoria and other States was followed by so many protests by doctors that both State and Federal Governments promised to review their decisions if the B.M.A. advised it.

#### FEDERATED PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE GUILD OF AUSTRALIA

##### FEDERAL COUNCIL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild was held at "Guild House," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, commencing on Monday, October 15, 1956.

**Present.**—Messrs. E. Scott, Federal President; G. H. Dallimore, Deputy Federal President; W. C. Cotterell, Federal Treasurer; L. W. Smith and R. W. Feller (New South Wales); F. N. Lee and N. F. Keith (Victoria); H. G. Collyer (S.A.); W. E. Martin and C. A. Nichol (Queensland); G. D. T. Allan (W.A.); D. R. Crisp and G. S. Copeland (Tas.).

**The Constitution and Rules** were amended to cover an increase in the number of officers of Federal Council.

The amendments are as follows:—

That Rule 2 be amended to read:

"The Federal Executive shall consist of the Federal President, two (2) Vice-Presidents and the Federal Treasurer, provided that a delegate from each of the two States having the greater financial membership shall be elected to the Federal Executive, provided further that no State shall have more than one representative on the Federal Executive."

That the heading to Rule 15 and Rule 15 (a) be altered to read:

"The Federal Council—Election of Officers.

(a) The following officers shall be elected from members of the Federal Council by the voting members thereof:

- (i) The Federal President,
- (ii) Two (2) Vice-Presidents,
- (iii) The Federal Treasurer."

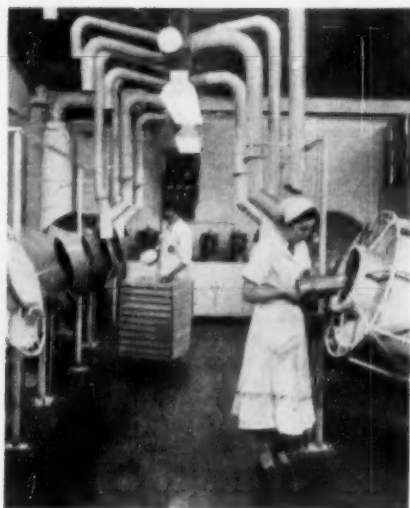
That Rule 25 be altered to read:

"Vice-Presidents.

(a) The duties of the Vice-Presidents shall be to assist the Federal President at all meetings of the Federal Council and Federal Executive, and in the absence of the Federal President



# COATED TABLETS *by* ROTARY



*A Section of the  
Rotary Coating Division*

- ★ Guaranteed Potency
- ★ Assured Stability
- ★ Elegant Appearance
- ★ Correct Disintegration
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Our Speciality

## ROTARY TABLETING CORPORATION PTY. LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF TABLETS.

The Manufacturing Division of

**FAWNS & McALLAN PTY. LTD.**

Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Launceston.



Caring for the sick of Australia's  
9¼ million population means for  
thousands of hospital workers

## ▶ A round-the-clock job

More than 7,487 doctors and 26,116 nurses are employed full-time in the Commonwealth's 699 public hospitals.

Their dedicated service to the community is one of the most important facets of our national life.

They are being helped in their tremendous task by many new scientific discoveries which are preventing disease and encouraging recovery.

In the surgery, too, detergents derived from petroleum are assisting in sterilisation processes. They strip all grease from the object to be sterilised, and allow the sterilising solution, such as sodium hypochlorite, to act more speedily on a clean surface.

Detergents such as these, are now being produced by SHELL scientists, and are helping hospitals in their problems of hygiene and cleanliness.



311/C

## COMMONWEALTH—Continued

the Vice-President appointed shall occupy the chair and conduct the business and perform all the duties of the Federal President. The appointed Vice-President in the absence of the Federal President shall have power in conjunction with the Federal Secretary to execute industrial agreements and any alteration, variation, modification or cancellation thereof by or on behalf of the Guild as prescribed in Rule 50.

- (b) The Vice-Presidents shall be ex officio members of any Committee, and shall have the right of speech at any Committee meeting or general meeting of any State Branch or district."

That Rule 27 (c) be altered by deleting the words "the Deputy Federal President" and adding the words "the Vice-President appointed in his stead."

That a new Rule 43 (b) be included reading as follows:—

"(b) The Federal Executive—Quorum.

A quorum of the Federal Executive shall consist of three office-bearers of Federal Council."

To amend Rule 50 (a) by deleting the words "Deputy Federal President" and substituting the words "Vice-President appointed in his stead."

To amend Rule 51 by deleting the words "Deputy Federal President" both times occurring, and substituting the words "Vice-President appointed in his stead."

That Rule 60-1 be altered by substituting the figure £100 in place of £20.

To amend Rule 72 by deleting the words "Deputy Federal President" and substituting the words "Vice-President appointed in his stead."

(The amendments were registered at the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on October 16, 1956.)

Office-bearers elected for the ensuing year were:—

Mr. Eric Scott (Vic.), Federal President.

Mr. G. H. Dallimore (W.A.), Mr. L. W. Smith (N.S.W.), Vice-Presidents.

Mr. W. C. Cotterell (S.A.), Federal Treasurer.

**Tribute to First Federal President.**—At the beginning of the meeting the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, unveiled a bronze plaque of Mr. A. W. McGibbony, the founder and first Federal President of the Guild. Mr. Scott was supported by Mr. G. H. Dallimore and Mr. L. W. Smith.

Mr. McGibbony responded, and was presented with a plastic replica of the plaque. Mr. Andor Meszaros was the artist.

**Late O. C. V. Leggo.**—A bronze memorial tablet commemorating the work of the late O. C. V. Leggo for pharmacy was also unveiled during the meeting.

**The National Health Act, Guild Bureau of Statistics, Merchandising, Pricing and Public Relations** were among other subjects fully discussed.

### UNVEILING OF BRONZE PLAQUE OF MR. A. W. MCGIBBONY

During the presentation at the opening of the Guild Federal Council meeting at Melbourne on October 15, Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, said that while it might be arguable whether Mr. A. W. McGibbony had the genesis of the idea of a Pharmaceutical Guild before anyone else, to him fell the difficult and formidable task of carrying it into reality. He went out into the highways and byways to sell this idea to the chemists of Australia and fired them with inspiration.

Looking back on 28 years of close association with Mr. McGibbony, Mr. Scott said he had carried the Guild over the difficult and uncertain beginnings and the hurdles that beset the Guild. He had an iron determination and he was fanatical for an idea. In the early stages the chemists were apathetic, but he cajoled them into a Federal organisation.

"We have an organisation in this Guild," said Mr. Scott, "which is unique in the world. The early difficulties have been overcome; it has reached maturity, and it is up to us to see that in its maturity it becomes even greater. Such men as A. W. McGibbony made this possible. He made a lasting contribution to the Guild, and this plaque is a permanent memory of our founder, in gratitude and appreciation of what he has done not only for this present generation but for the chemists of the future and for pharmacy as a whole."

Mr. Scott then asked Mr. G. H. Dallimore and Mr. L. W. Smith to support him in the ceremony.

Mr. Dallimore said that it was some 20 years since he had joined the Federal Council of the Guild as Western Australian Federal Delegate, and since he first became associated with Mr. McGibbony, who had played a very big part in the advancement and growth which the Guild had made since then. "He encouraged us at every step," said Mr. Dallimore, "and reasoned with



Mr. A. W. McGibbony (left) receives from the hands of Mr. Eric Scott a plaster replica of a bronze plaque unveiled at "Guild House," Melbourne, on October 15. (Sculptor, Mr. Andor Meszaros.)

us all to get the best out of us. I feel certain that he is proud and happy to witness the development of the Guild, which only hard work, such as he did, can produce. Many have gained by his wise counsel, and we feel that this honour is well deserved."

Mr. Dallimore expressed his personal appreciation of the help Mr. McGibbony had always given him.

Mr. L. W. Smith said that he would like to support the eulogistic remarks directed to Mr. McGibbony. His mind went back to the discussion of the formation of the Guild, which, if he remembered correctly, was on the Transcontinental train between Adelaide and Perth



## COMMONWEALTH—Continued

in 1926. The idea of a Guild had been postulated by various other people, including Mr. W. Davies, of New South Wales.

Mr. Smith said that Mr. McGibbony was like some others in pharmacy, a man in whom one could be so easily mistaken; he is a softly spoken, genial gentleman; but to suppose that he is swayed easily is very misleading. His wisdom, foresight, drive and tenacity of purpose were evident in the formation of the Guild.

"I am deeply aware of all the work he did as Federal President," said Mr. Smith, "and I have nothing but the highest regard for him. I am pleased he is alive to hear our eulogistic remarks, and on behalf of New South Wales, and indeed of all the pharmacists of the Commonwealth, I am particularly pleased to be present to pay tribute to the greatest stalwart of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia."

Mr. Scott then unveiled the bronze plaque of Mr. McGibbony, amidst loud applause, after which he asked Mr. McGibbony to come forward to accept the plaster replica of the plaque, which Mr. Andor Meszaros, the sculptor, had prepared for him.

Mr. McGibbony said that he was deeply impressed by the words of the President (Mr. Scott), Mr. Dallimore and Mr. Smith, and hoped that he deserved at least half of it.

"I fully recognise the honour paid me in having this plaque done by an artist of such international reputation," said Mr. McGibbony; "in fact, it is an honour in itself. I cannot remember having seen my profile before."

"When I looked at the artist's work my mind went back to September 21, 1927. In that year, when the proposals to form the Guild were adopted, and what was hoped to be achieved was explained in this State to between 160-170 chemists, all the Bendigo chemists came down to support me, including Mr. Pearce Butler. After the proposals were explained, he addressed the gathering and said, 'You mark my words: this year will bring so much benefit to pharmacy that there should be a tablet to the work Mr. McGibbony has done.' Les Walkling, a friend of Mr. Scott, asked if he meant tablet or tabloid! He didn't know then that in our lifetime his words would come true."

"My wife and I appreciate the honour that has been conferred upon me today, and once again I would thank you."

### REPATRIATION DISPENSING

(Extract from the Federal Secretary's report, presented at the Federal Council meeting of the Guild, held at Melbourne, October 15 to 18, 1956.)

This is the second full year of work under the modified scheme using the new-type Form 70, with the restriction of one repeat to one month's supply.

An examination of the statistics for the two years reveals a decrease in the number of items with an increase in value. The decrease in items was 26,424 or 1.59%, whilst the value increased £142,815/15/2 or 14.7%. An explanation of the increase in value is that there is a marked tendency for the L.M.O.'s to prescribe a full month's supply at a time. The incidence

of prescribing the rather expensive preparations has vastly increased. The average item cost increased from 11/8.7d. to 13/8.03d.

During the year certain alterations in procedure were arranged with the Repatriation Commission, which reduced the amount of adding necessary to prepare the accounts. The individual adding of Form 70's has been eliminated.

A pharmaceutical chemist is now employed by Repatriation Headquarters, and one of his duties is to test check the pricing of prescriptions from time to time. A fairly extensive check was made before the pharmacist joined headquarters staff, most of the pricing being done by Health Department officials in the capital cities.

A survey is made by the Repatriation Department on the average time for payment of accounts from time to time, and given to me in August they were as follows:—

New South Wales	31 days
Victoria	28 days
Queensland	31 days
South Australia	19 days
Western Australia	29 days
Tasmania	26 days

### FIRST AID FOR PHARMACY STUDENTS

May I bring to the notice of pharmacists generally a resolution passed at the Glasgow Conference of the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association which I think merits far greater consideration than it has been given up to the present. The resolution which was proposed, seconded and passed almost unanimously, reads as follows:—

Considering the part the pharmacist plays in the health of the community, especially in his advisory capacity, a course of instruction in first aid, and treatment in cases of emergency, would seem to be highly desirable.

To my mind it is incredible that a pharmacist whose advice is so often sought on matters concerning health, should have no course of instruction in this matter. To suggest that this knowledge can be "picked up" during the course of an apprenticeship is idle talk. I am convinced that pharmacists engaged in retail practice could testify to the fact that their advice is often sought and relied upon, and that they would have benefited from instruction in the matter during their college days. In Austria, Greece and Turkey there are universities in which the study of first aid is a compulsory part of the course for pharmacy students. Other countries, especially on the Continent, also, I believe, have similar courses, although I have no direct evidence of this. It thus seems logical that such courses should be arranged for students in British technical and university colleges. How this could be done I am not competent to discuss, although I would suggest that a physician from a hospital in the locality of a school of pharmacy could deliver a series of lectures relating to health and first aid.

—Robert L. Smith (in a letter published in "The Pharmaceutical Journal").

### REPATRIATION DISPENSING, 1954-5 AND 1955-6

State	No. of Items		Value of Claims Priced and Checked		Average Cost Per Item	
	1954-5	1955-6	1954-5	1955-6	1954-5	1955-6
New South Wales	683,481	656,651	£384,986 3 7	£435,090 0 11	11/3.2	13/3.02
Queensland	217,710	216,155	124,920 17 6	147,994 18 4	11/5.7	13/8.3
South Australia	134,408	130,991	76,428 1 7	92,602 12 7	11/4.5	14/1.6
West Australia	110,237	117,184	71,412 0 8	83,429 16 5	12/11.5	14/2.8
Tasmania	47,571	44,898	26,140 12 10	29,590 4 11	10/11.9	13/2.2
Victoria	463,296	464,400	287,547 14 0	325,543 12 2	12/4.7	14/0.2
	1,656,703	1,630,279	£971,435 10 2	£1,114,251 5 4	11/8.7	13/8.03

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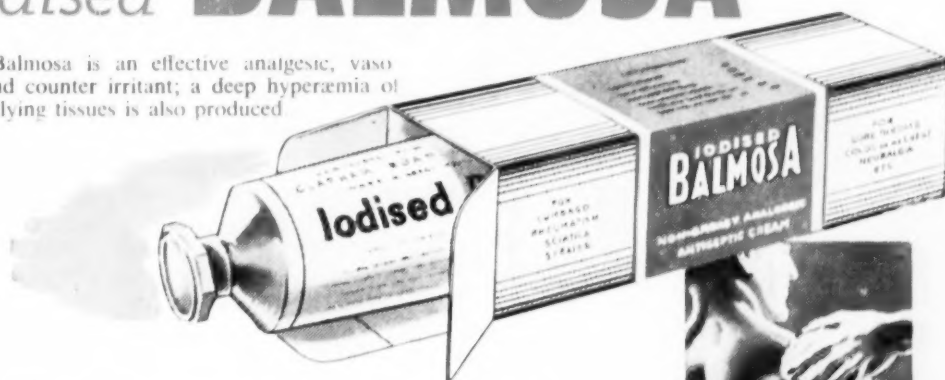
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*Literature giving full details of Complan is available on request.*

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# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

**Mr. R. Spafford** assisted Mr. J. Dixon, of Tusmore, during September and October.

Both **Mr. J. Daly** and **Miss S. Martin** have been to Eudunda in recent weeks to assist Mr. C. Nicholas.

**Mr. P. Drake** has resigned his position with Birks Chemists Ltd., Rundle street, Adelaide, to open his own pharmacy in Kilkenny.

**Mr. J. Cornish** acted as locum for Mr. L. McKinnon, of Kilburn, and then went to Highman's, Cumberland Park, for an indefinite period.

**Mr. O. Johnson** spent the first three weeks of October acting as relieving manager for Mr. D. Peek, of Waradale.

**Mr. J. Guthrie** spent the end of September and beginning of October in King's Park, under engagement by Mr. H. Anderson.

**Mr. N. Carrig** took over direct supervision of his own pharmacy in Mitcham during the absence of Mr. R. Hole for a week in September.

**Mr. D. Cocks** made a hurried trip from Victoria in September to act as locum for Mr. Frost, of Kirkealdy; Mr. W. Cotterell, of St. Peters; and Mr. J. Somerville, of Grote street, Adelaide.

**Miss D. Campbell** spent several weeks in recent months with Mr. E. Highman, of Cumberland Park, and then went to her home town of Whyalla to assist Mr. W. Taylor.

**Wedding.**—Miss Nancy Gerrard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hubert Gerard, of Norwood, was married during the month to Mr. Ian MacLeod. The ceremony took place in the Malvern Methodist Church.

**Mr. R. Burlinson** went to Millicent during September to relieve Mr. C. Clyne, and spent a few days in Stirling West to allow Mr. D. C. Hill to get away into Eyre's Peninsula to recuperate in dry atmospheric conditions.

**Mr. N. Bannister** has resigned his managership of Mr. J. Wurm's pharmacy in Flinders street, Adelaide, to open a new pharmacy in Christie's Beach on behalf of Mr. R. Fitzgerald, of Port Noarlunga. **Mr. Kember** resigned from F.S.M.A. to take over the Flinders street shop.

## BIRTHS

**Trevelyan.**—At Barmera, on September 15, to Margaret, wife of Denys—a daughter.

**Daniell.**—To Joyce and Ross, on September 18, at Blackwood Community Hospital—a son.

**West.**—On September 21, at Laverton, Victoria, to Betty, wife of Flt. Lieut. L. West, a daughter (Heather Frances).

**Ramsey.**—On October 8, at Glenelg Community Hospital, to Joan and Colin—a son (Peter Colin).

**Schumann** (nee Payne).—On October 8, at McBrides, to Beryl and Eric—a daughter.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT

### Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists' Board

On September 18, in the Industrial Court, Judge Pellew accepted the names of Mr. M. L. Abbott, pharmaceutical apprentice, and Mr. R. J. Hyde, pharmaceutical apprentice, for recommendation to the Minister, to fill the vacancies on the employees' side of the Retail Phar-

maceutical Chemists Board, caused by the resignations of Messrs. Bannister and McNeil. The third employee representative is Mr. B. Tregilgas, while Messrs. R. H. Dunn, W. C. Cotterell and J. C. White are representatives of employers.

### CHEMIST APPOINTED ASSISTANT MANAGER OF AUSTRALIAN OLYMPIC TEAM

**Mr. T. J. Wigley**, of Broadview, S.A., has been appointed an assistant manager of the Australian Olympic team. Another assistant manager will be appointed later.

**Mr. Wigley** is the Secretary of the S.A. Olympic Council and Secretary of the British Empire Weight Lifting Association in S.A. He is the State and Australian President of the Weight Lifting Federation, of which he was a foundation member.

Among other weight-lifting titles, **Mr. Wigley** held the Australian lightweight and military press titles.

### INQUIRY BY THE PHARMACY BOARD

#### Chemist Censured for Unprofessional Conduct

A special meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on September 17, 1956, to inquire into alleged unprofessional conduct of **Rex Langdon**, a registered pharmaceutical chemist of Blackwood.

The charge was that on or about the second day of February, 1956, at Adelaide, he presented to an officer doing his duty under Part VIII of the National Health Act 1953-1955 a document which was false in a particular contrary to Section 103 (5) (a) of the said National Health Act. **Mr. Daniel** was convicted on June 14, 1956, by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction of the offence.

The Board found **Mr. Daniel** guilty of unprofessional conduct in respect of the charge which had been laid, and resolved that he should be censured. He was ordered to pay the costs of the inquiry, amounting to £28/12/-, within one month from the date of the hearing, and if not paid within that period that he be suspended from practising as a pharmaceutical chemist in South Australia, pursuant to Section 19 (2) (b) of the Pharmacy Act 1935-52, until such costs had been paid, and that he be required to give an undertaking to abstain in future from the conduct complained of.

### OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

The infrequency of accidents of a major character in the conduct of a pharmacy causes most of us to forget that danger lurks in more ways than that associated with potential errors.

We guard these latter, minute by minute, and so lose sight of other dangers which are more easily understood by the lay mind.

The risk of fire was dramatically proved a few weeks ago to be one of these hazards, in that the Hindmarsh branch of the Friendly Societies Medical Association at Hindmarsh was the scene of a small accident, a consequential fire which disorganised the establishment and the entry to hospital of a senior member of the staff with severe burns.

During the busy Saturday morning a junior employee filled a Winchester quart on the bench with methylated spirit. **Mr. Walter Huber**, a New Australian pharmacist from Poland, reached for a wedgwood mortar as the half-gallon bottle was lifted and the two articles met with a sharp crack.

As an outcome the bottom fell out of the bottle, the spirit cascaded over **Mr. Huber**, and at the same time, ran down the bench some six feet to a lighted gas ring burner.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

The explosion made the whole dispensary and Mr. Huber one great big torch. It stunned the staff with the exception of the manager, Mr. Eric Hession. He promptly dragged Mr. Huber outside and forced him under the water top and so subdued the flames in which he was enveloped.

This action was so rapidly carried out that severe burning was limited to the right arm, which was badly damaged because the sleeve of a white coat acted as a reservoir for the spirit.

Prompt transit to hospital, a major operation skin graft enabled Mr. Huber to return to part-time work in three weeks. He wishes to take this opportunity of letting Australian pharmacists know of his gratitude to Mr. Hession. "His promptness and forceful action saved my life," he said.

### A LETTER FROM LONDON

Mr. J. Pain writes from London at the end of September, to tell of working in a delightful pharmacy, where some of his jobs were "60 cachets (peptone and mag. sulph); 200 compound pills; (I'll give you climatic differences between British and Australian methods when I return!); 200 single-dose wrapped powders and 300 silver-coated pills. During my stay some most interesting mixtures of which 75 per cent. had no aqua ad. because the bottles were completely full of therapeutic ingredients."

"Now for a few words about some of the bits and pieces which I have collected. In B.W.'s museum I saw a collection of pommade jars for bear's grease. Each had a fancy lid depicting bears—some being hunted, etc., and others just bears. Well, after six months' searching in antique shops, I have purchased one such jar. Somewhat hard to come by, but worth the effort.

"I have also collected a seltzer jar of French origin and in fine porcelain. It resembles a coffee pot, but inside it is divided into a small and a larger compartment, each having an outlet to the spout. The idea is to put alkaline solution into the side which is larger and coloured blue and acid solution into the other side. As the solutions are poured out they mix and so provide an effervescing drink.

"I came across this in a cellar in a pharmacy covered in grime and dirt. I asked if I might clean it up. When I did so a hand-painted design of blue bows and pink roses became visible. Seeing my interest and delight the proprietor gave it to me. He had never troubled to clean it and did not know what was below the dirt!

"This week we went to a flower show and I saw for the first time dark and sky blue flowers of gentian.

"Have been to Paris and seen all the plush 'joints' and am now off to Copenhagen, thence to Germany, Holland, Belgium before setting off for home.

"Jill Montgomery is working with Boots and sharing a flat in South Kensington."

### "AN EXPERIMENTAL STORY"

OR

#### "HOW TO DRIVE GUINEA PIGS TO DRINK"

By "Herman Squeekfiddle"

(Extract from "The Tincture Press," August-September, 1956—Monthly Magazine of Adelaide University Pharmacy Students' Association)

Once upon a time there were 31 little guinea pigs who all worked together in a room called Too-oh-Too in a darling building. There were 31 little desks and 31 little chairs, and the guinea pigs all had their own places like the passengers on the 8.20 tram. The guinea pigs were all normal, happy little animals, who talked a lot, laughed a lot, loved a lot and worked a little.

One of them was a "stock-size" guinea pig who was always ruffling up his hair. Another one had sneaked away during the May holidays and come back with a

wife-guinea pig. Another one was very fond of "berry" fruits grown in Melbourne, and yet another had a fear of "Ameebidisenteria," the dread disease of all guinea pigs.

One guinea pig worked too hard, but that was his own fault, as he wanted too much money, too much shops and too much ulcers. Among the lady guinea pigs there was one who liked a "Roy-boy" from Melbourne and another one who "red-ochred" her hair. There was another one who always asked questions "when the-answers-are-in-the-notes," and yet another who liked long cigarette-holders with "Terrys" on the end.

As you can see, they were all "common-garden" guinea pigs or "putting-it-round-another-way," normal, guinea pigs, who should have been perfectly happy. BUT one thing was wrong—at the end of the year they had to be experimented upon to see how many facts were in their heads. They were all very worried because "all-their-text-books-had-been-thrown-in-a-corner" and they had to "write-their-own-notes." There were three animals who were going to experiment on the guinea pigs' heads and the guinea pigs were very frightened of them. One was a big, blustering bear who slammed doors, used strange words that the guinea pigs did not understand and carried round a wireless. One was a fox, cunning but kind, who was an "intellechool" and won "feifers" and things. The last one was a dog with appealing eyes, who was sympathetic towards the guinea pigs.

These three animals had a bad habit of sneaking up on the guinea pigs and saying, "Watcha know about the iron tonic syrups?" and 62 guinea pig eyes would look dopey and show they knew nothing.

The big, blustering bear made the poor guinea pigs write on pink sheets, white sheets, long sheets and short sheets, and, when they had finished, he drew green rats all over their work—which proved he didn't think much of it.

Once a week the guinea pigs were taught how to organise Pharmacy by winning customers and influencing spending power, but they did not worry about this, yet, as they could not have a guinea pig shop until they had their heads examined. They also learned how to psychoanalyse people and they would have loved to try this out on the three animals, but they were too frightened.

As you can see, these guinea pigs are fast becoming "crazy mixed-up kids" and "poor twisted youths," yet nothing can be done to help.

Now, when you read stories of the great work of the R.S.P.C.A., shed a tear for 31 guinea pigs who tremble every time they see a pill-machine, shudder when they confront a suppository mould and swoon if the incompats. of Phenobarb. Sod. are mentioned.

Think of them in November, and again in February, when they line up to have their heads read.

### PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on September 12, at 7.55 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mildren, D. C. Hill, A. E. Bowey and the Assistant to the Registrar.

It was resolved that a letter be directed to Mr. G. L. Burns, who had tendered an apology due to illness, conveying best wishes for his early recovery.

**Correspondence.**—To F.P.S.G.A. (N.S.W. Branch), ordering copy of "Guide to the Poisons Schedules."

Copy of Annual Report of Pharmacy Board of Victoria for 1956, and letter acknowledging. The President read sections of the report, and enlarged on some of the salient points. He suggested that the report be circulated among members. Matters of particular interest had been marked by him.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

The President reported having considered the report of the Victorian Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel, and he quoted various interesting points for the benefit of members. These were received with interest.

From Pharmacy Board of Victoria, forwarding draft of proposed circular for distribution through pharmaceutical chemists. The A/Registrar reported that a similar draft had been received by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society from the Department of Public Health, and a reply had gone forward based on a detailed report given by Mr. Lipsham. It was resolved that the Pharmacy Board of Victoria be advised of such action and that a copy of the letter to the State Department be forwarded if the Council of the Society agreed.

**Special Reports.**—The A/Registrar reported on arrangements made for a special meeting to be held on September 17 to hear the laying of a complaint under Section 19 of the Pharmacy Act, and of due notice having been given to all concerned.

The A/Registrar reported that a letter written to a pharmaceutical chemist, inviting him to attend a meeting of the Board, had been stated to have been received by the addressee but inadvertently not opened. The chemist concerned had advised that he would be prepared to attend a later meeting of the Board. It was resolved that he be advised of the date and time of the next meeting and invited to attend accordingly.

**P.A.A. Conference.**—The President referred to the report of the Conference in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," and stated that, in addition, he had a complete typescript of discussions before the Conference of Pharmacy Boards. He proposed to deal in detail with various sections each meeting until the whole had been covered. He then submitted several points for the interest of members.

**Assignment of Indentures.**—A letter was received from a master requesting permission to assign indentures to a master who had received status for overseas qualifications. In terms of the regulations it was resolved that Messrs. Lipsham and Hill be appointed an examining committee for the purpose of assessing the capacity of the New Australian pharmacist as a master. Their report to be referred to the next meeting.

**Galenicals.**—Two applications for extension of time for delivery of galenicals due to extenuating circumstances were received and considered. In view of the reasons given they were approved on this occasion.

Mr. Lipsham reported that Set IV was in the process of being cleared up, and finality would shortly be reached. He also stated that there was a great improvement in the packing of samples this year. The checkers' remarks that the work was particularly well done in nearly every case was noted with satisfaction, and members remarked on the general improvement in 1956, which had been apparent from all the reports of Messrs. Smyth and Taylor. The A/Registrar was directed to acknowledge receipt of the report with the appreciation of the Board for the work done.

**Prospective Applicants for Admission to Course.**—Correspondence received from Fiji, Malaya, Hong Kong and a former Austrian national regarding admission to the course. Details of each were noted, and they were all advised of the requirements in South Australia.

**Examinations.**—Mr. Lipsham submitted a detailed report on a series of items relating to examinations. The report was received and action approved wherever necessary.

**Election and Triennial Report.**—

**Returning Officer.**—Resolved that Mr. R. J. Guenther be appointed Returning Officer to conduct the Triennial Election in December, 1956, and that he be authorised to insert a notice to South Australian pharmaceutical chemists in the next issue of the "A.J.P."

**Triennial Report.**—Resolved that the preparation of the report, on more comprehensive lines than that sub-

mitted in the past, be left in the hands of the President and the A/Registrar.

**Business Names.**—The A/Registrar reported that a pharmaceutical chemist had contacted him by telephone following correspondence which had previously gone forward, on the matter of display of a business name. He had confirmed the subject matter of the correspondence in pointing out the provision of the Act restricting the use of any other than the chemist's own name.

**Labels.**—Samples of labels were received from a country pharmaceutical chemist following a reprint after he had been advised that his previous printing did not conform with the Brisbane resolution. The labels were examined and the A/Registrar was directed to advise the pharmaceutical chemist that they complied with the Board's requirements, and that it appreciated his co-operation in the matter.

**Inspector's Reports.**—The Inspector reported on visits during previous month.

**Finance.**—Statement for the month of August was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £66/9/10 were passed for payment.

**Register.**—Deaths of Mr. A. J. Horton on April 30, 1956, and of Mrs. Joyce Charlotte Nicholas on August 24, 1956, were reported. The A/Registrar was authorised to remove the names from the Register.

**Relievers.**—Miss M. D. Campbell to Mr. W. M. Sage. Miss B. S. Martin to Mr. J. C. Rowe. Mr. J. L. Jeffery to Mr. E. E. Hogben, R. J. Brougham and W. G. Clarke. Mr. R. L. Burlinson to Mr. R. H. Veitch. Mr. A. R. Williams to Mr. R. C. Gray. Miss M. D. Campbell to Mr. C. L. Gibson and D. Mosel. Mr. R. N. Spafford to Mr. R. J. Butler, H. A. C. O'Loan and J. Physick. Mr. W. Vivian to Mr. H. B. Smith and S. P. Head. Mr. R. L. Jones to Mr. D. M. Trevelyan, D. P. Jones and W. J. Bazeley. Mr. J. M. Daly to Mr. C. D. Nicholas. Mr. B. R. Middlemiss to Mr. F. Butcher. Mr. D. G. Cocks to C. F. V. Christensen (Vic.).

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

#### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on October 2, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, J. R. Pickering, K. D. Johnson, D. F. J. Penhall, B. G. Wandke, Miss Z. M. Walsh, and the Assistant to the Secretary.

**Casual Vacancy.**—Letter to Mr. J. D. Duncan, accepting resignation with regret.

Letter to Mr. B. G. Wandke, advising appointment to casual vacancy and acknowledgment accepting same. The President welcomed Mr. Wandke personally to the Council table, on behalf of other members and himself. Mr. Wandke suitably replied.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence received and acknowledged.

To Mr. C. D. Nicholas, expressing sympathy in recent bereavement. Acknowledgment received.

From Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, asking for suitable donations for their Museum. Reply sent advising that an endeavour will be made to supply specimens on request for specific items being made.

From Mrs. L. J. Maloney, thanking Council for congratulations on appointment as President of the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists.

To British Medical Association, re recent alleged errors in dispensing, and asking for specific cases in future correspondence.

To Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, advising sympathy with Current Affairs Bulletin Article project.

**Floods, River Murray.**—Letter to Messrs. R. G. Wheeler, S. V. Hagley, J. V. Kinsley, of Renmark;



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

P. G. Egar of Berri and N. Bahnisch of Mannum. Letter from Mr. J. V. Kinsley expressing appreciation of Council's concern for members.—Received.

**Parking Problems.**—Letter to F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch) drawing their attention to request made by a member of this Council for reserved space near warehouses for chemists.

**Civil Defence: Participation of Pharmaceutical Chemists.**—Reply from Secretary, Minister of Health, to request for information regarding Civil Defence Schools and advising further detail will be supplied later re 1957 school.

**Proposed Pamphlet Illustrating Poisons Danger.**—Letter to Department of Public Health forwarding comments on draft of proposed pamphlet.

**Students: Reports** were by Mr. Lipsham, as follows:

(a) **Pharmacy Organisation:** Mr. K. S. Porter had completed delivery of lectures on this subject. He proposed submitting a short report at the next meeting. Mr. Fewell of the Commonwealth Department of Health had delivered two lectures, and it was resolved that a letter of appreciation be written to him for his services in this regard. Mr. R. A. Potter had once again this year delivered two lectures on banking to 3rd year students. It was resolved that a letter be written to Mr. Potter conveying the appreciation of the Council for his action.

(b) A detailed report on the lectures given to first year students in **Elementary Pharmacy**. Further discussion was deferred to allow Mr. J. Pickering and Mr. B. Wandke to consider the report in greater detail.

(c) **Gifts to Pharmacy Department:** Mr. R. T. Patterson had donated a book entitled "International Health Organisation," which he had bought for lecture purposes. It was resolved that a letter of appreciation be forwarded to Mr. Patterson for his thoughtful act in this regard.

Mr. K. D. Johnson had purchased on his trip abroad engravings of Bloomsbury Square and of Apothecaries Hall, as they were 100 years ago, and also a cap (cup) with which he produced a guarantee certificate that it was an authentic B.C. 400 (approx.) product. This had been obtained by him in Florence, Italy. Arranging the framing of the engravings was on hand and they would be produced to the Council for inspection when completed. He stated that he had personally thanked Mr. Johnson for his thoughtful act in bringing these most interesting relics back to his home pharmacy department. They would be considered among the most cherished possessions. The President personally added the thanks of members of the Council and himself to Mr. Johnson.

(d) **Annual Student Prize:** Mr. J. H. Hardy of Hutt street, Adelaide, a member of the Society, had written to the Senior Lecturer offering to sponsor an annual prize to value of about £5 to a student in pharmacy in whatever year or capacity and nature the Council may deem fit. After consideration it was resolved that a letter of thanks for the offer be forwarded to Mr. Hardy, and that he should be advised that the offer had been accepted with thanks and that the allocation of the prize would be the subject of further consideration by the Council after the A/Secretary had conferred with him.

**Sterilisation Exercises.**—The report which had been circulated to members had been considered and various phases were discussed. The report was received and appreciation for its preparation was extended. Mr. Pickering asked if there had been substantial results from the tests. In submitting an answer in the affirmative, Mr. Lipsham advised that those tests completed

had been satisfactory, but some had not yet been finished and would be the subject of a supplementary report.

**Finance.**—Statement for month was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £462/5/8 were passed for payment.

**Adelaide P.A.A. Conference.**—Letter to F.P.S.G.A., regarding proposed combined meeting with representative of the Pharmacy Board and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society regarding fixing dates, arrangement of finance, etc. The President reported that the State Branch Committee of the Guild had decided that the matter should be referred to the Liaison Committee. It was resolved that steps be taken to call a meeting of the Liaison Committee in the near future for that purpose.

**Membership: New Rule 16 (2) (1).**—A letter was received from a retired member making application under the new rule recently approved at the annual meeting. The application was approved.

**Post-Graduate Talks.**—Copy of circular to members re Third Post-Graduate talk on October 9, was tabled.

Letter to Mr. Penhall re publication of subject matter of 1956 series of Post-Graduate Talks. Mr. Penhall reported progress made to date.

**Half Yearly Meeting.**—Letters had been forwarded to Shell Company of Australia Ltd., requesting use of Theatre for Half-yearly Meeting on February 18, 1957, at 8 p.m.

**Social Function.**—Mr. Penhall (Convenor) reported on the considerable investigation he had made into the matter of holding a suitable social function which would compare with those held in recent years in early spring. As it was the wish of the Council to conduct such function he and the A/Secretary had devoted quite a considerable time to the matter, but from all directions replies had indicated that the cost to those attending would be greater than in past years and that the doubt of sufficient numbers attending in such circumstances created a risk of finance which the Council was not prepared to accept. He asked members to consider the matter again prior to the next meeting and discuss the situation with fellow members of the profession. Costs were increasing inevitably, and if the social side of the Society's function was to be continued, it appeared necessary for members to be asked to face up to the position. He made this statement in view of the many replies which had been received to the questionnaire indicating a desire to have the Council arrange such social functions. In the circumstances consideration was further deferred.

### THE GUILD

### S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on October 10, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer), Messrs. A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, A. G. Lean, Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary.

**Dispensing Fees and Prices Department.**—Messrs. Cotterell and Russell gave a detailed explanation of all matters relative to this subject, setting out the whole of the circumstances since the last meeting of the S.B.C.

Dealing with a letter from the Queensland Branch, our State delegates to take up the matter with the Queensland delegates to make a definite move forthwith for increased dispensing fees.

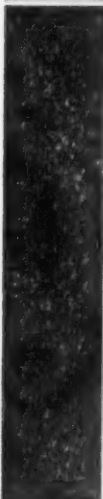
**Restricted Drugs.**—It was directed that the cards re restricted drugs be sent to the Pharmacy Board for

(Continued on page 1191)



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# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. V. C. Cooper has opened a branch of his pharmacy at Bunbury, with Mr. Phil Waring as manager.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Cohen, who celebrated their silver wedding on October 4.

Congratulations to Ian Dick on his appointment as Captain of the Hockey Team to represent Australia at the Olympic Games in Melbourne.

Mr. Grant Paterson left on October 12, per the "Southern Cross," for England via Panama. He expects to be away for about nine months.

Mr. R. E. Boylen has taken over Mr. C. B. Fowler's Pharmacy at Merredin. Mr. Fowler is building a new shop at Safety Bay, where he intends to open a pharmacy shortly.

Mr. W. D. Jewkes, of Bunbury, has purchased Colin Campbell's pharmacy at Mosman Park. Mr. M. K. Prichard is managing for Mr. Jewkes. We understand that Mr. Campbell, who has not enjoyed the best of health recently, intends having a holiday for a while.

Mr. John O'Hara of Nedlands, Cliff Carter of Dalkeith, and Mr. Ian Dick of Applecross have left for the Olympic Games in Melbourne. Miss Pat Roberts is acting as locum at Dalkeith Pharmacy and Mrs. R. Edwards at Applecross.

**Pharmaceutical Society.**—At the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on September 26 about 40 members attended to hear Dr. D. D. Keall's lecture on Hypertension. The subject was of great interest, and many questions at the close of the lecture indicated that it had provoked a good deal of thought.

**Chemists on holidays** recently have included the following:—Messrs. D. F. Haydon, A. J. McMahon, E. A. Taylor (Miss A. Elsworth relieving), J. K. Little (Miss P. Roberts relieving), L. Rapoport (Mrs. S. M. Mery relieving), W. F. Patterson and H. T. Kinsella (Mr. G. B. Sherry relieving), A. G. Curtis (Miss M. Elsworth relieving), and F. H. Barry (Mrs. M. W. Hunter relieving).

**Debating Win.**—Congratulations to Joe Berinson, of Menora Pharmacy, Mt. Lawley, on leading the West Australian Debating Team to victory in the Championship Competitions in Melbourne. This effort is particularly meritorious, as it is the first time a West Australian team has competed. Mr. Stan Hughes is relieving Joe, who intends staying in Melbourne until after the Olympic Games.

### ADDITIONS TO NARCOTIC DRUGS LIST

The following substances have recently been gazetted as drugs within the meaning of the Police Offences (Drugs) Act:—

- Dihydrohydroxymorphinene,
- 4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone
- Beta-4, 4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanol-  
(Beta-methadol),

1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid, and its esters,

6-Methyldihydromorphine,

4, 4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone,

3-diethylamino-1, 1-di(2-thienyl)-1-butene (proposed international non-proprietary name: diethylthiambutene);

1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyhexamethylenimine;

3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan;

4-morpholino-2, 2-diphenyl ethyl butyrate;

and the salts of any of these drugs and any preparations containing the drugs or their salts.

## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide terrace, Perth, on October 9, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), G. H. Dallimore, R. W. Dalby, W. G. Lewis, D. G. White, J. G. Skeahan, J. V. Hands, R. I. Cohen, S. J. Wilson, M. H. Arnold, R. D. Edinger and members as per attendance sheet.

**New Committee Member.**—The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. M. H. Arnold, a new member of the State Branch Committee.

**Technical College.**—Recommended that the letter received from the Perth Technical College, re specialised dispensing for retail pharmacists, be published in the T. and C. notes.

**Financial.**—The Treasurer's Report was received and accounts passed for payment.

It was resolved that Mr. D. R. Bott be written to, requesting payment of his outstanding account, and that if same is not paid within seven days, action be taken for the recovery of same.

**New Members Elected.**—Robert Edmund Boylen, Merredin, and V. Cooper (Branch Pharmacy), 113 Spencer street, Bunbury.

### Trade and Commerce Report—

**Lecture to Pharmacy Students.**—It was suggested by the T. and C. Committee that a brief lecture on Guild functions and tax deduction cards be given to fourth year pharmacy students by a Guild executive.

**Olive Oil.**—The chairman of the T. and C. Committee to enquire into D.H.A. reduced Olive Oil prices, for comparison with "Gilseal" prices.

**Federal Council Meeting.**—The agenda for the Federal Council meeting to be held in Melbourne on October 15 to 18 was discussed, and the Federal delegates, Messrs. G. D. Allan and G. H. Dallimore, were given direction on how to vote.

**Pholcodine.**—It was recommended that a letter be sent to the Pharmaceutical Council regarding Pholcodine.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.



# TASMANIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania. Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Miss Sally Sharp recently had a week's holiday in Melbourne.

We hope that Miss Elizabeth Davies will soon be able to resume her studies.

By the time these notes go to press we trust that Miss Evelyn Hurst will be quite recovered from her bout of pneumonia and able to resume work at her pharmacy.

Miss Janet Anderson had a fleeting holiday in Hobart before taking up her new position at The Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Fennell, who left Hobart in mid-October, intend to spend a month in New Zealand, with Christchurch as one of their main ports of call.

**Examinations.**—We wish to convey to all the students sitting for the end of year examinations our very best wishes, especially to those tackling their finals.

All Tasmanian pharmacists and apprentices were very pleased to welcome Mr. Nigel Manning to our Island, and are grateful for the very interesting and helpful lectures he gave on the new A.P.F.

Miss Siddons, of Yardley, of London, gave a special talk on her company's products and their application to pharmacists and their assistants at Wrest Point Hotel. All those present seemed to enjoy themselves, even the men.

### GOLDEN WEDDING

Congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Brownell, of West Hobart, on attaining their Golden Wedding, which they celebrated with a family reunion during the month. The event was given prominence in the daily press, one reference being accompanied by a large illustration of the cutting of the anniversary cake.

## PHARMACY BOARD

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on October 10, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. F. H. Cartledge (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. A. G. Gould, A. K. Smith and E. H. Shield.

Mr. Cartledge welcomed Miss Stanton, who was attending in the absence of the Registrar.

**Apprentices.**—The recommendation from the Liaison Committee that students be limited in the number of attempts they may have in the second year of their course was discussed.

A letter was received from Dr. Burgin concerning the preparations students must do during their course, and as the practical facilities are available at the Technical College, members felt that the 100 preparations could be done more adequately at the College.

**Note Books.**—Note books from four final students were examined and found to be satisfactory.

**Finance.**—Accounts totalling £87/4/3 were passed for payment.

**Inspector's Report.**—A report of inspections made by the Inspector was received, also details of his interview with the Detective Inspector.

**Death.**—The death of Mr. Thomas Francis Newton was brought to the notice of the Board.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

## State News

## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on September 24, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. D. R. Crisp, C. A. Robertson, A. G. Crane, E. H. Shield, G. S. Copeland, and the Secretary.

**Welcome to New Committeeman.**—The President extended a welcome to Mr. E. H. Shield, who was elected to the S.B.C. as a result of the ballot conducted between Mr. E. H. Shield and Mr. C. B. Dillon, the voting being 42 and 27 respectively.

Members expressed appreciation of the long and valuable service which Mr. Dillon had given to the Guild, particularly in the capacity of Pricing Officer, which he had filled for many years. The meeting decided that a letter of appreciation should be sent to Mr. Dillon.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. G. S. Copeland stated that his son, Mr. G. A. Copeland, was entering partnership with him and wished to be re-admitted as a member of the Guild. On a ballot, Mr. G. A. Copeland, of Ulverstone, was re-admitted to membership.

**Office-bearers.**—As the number of nominations received did not exceed the vacancies to be filled, an election was not necessary, and the following officers were elected:—

**President:** Mr. G. M. Fleming.

**Vice-Presidents:** Mr. A. G. Gould and Mr. G. S. Copeland.

**Treasurer:** Mr. K. H. Jenkins.

**Secretary:** Mr. D. W. Tapping.

**Federal Delegate:** Mr. D. R. Crisp.

**Second Delegate:** Mr. G. S. Copeland.

**Auditors:** Messrs. Bumford and Walter.

**Sub-committees.**—The following sub-committees were elected:—

**State Executive Committee:** The meeting decided that this Committee should be appointed to make decisions in an emergency subject to ratification by the S.B.C., and to be comprised of the President, one Vice-President and one Federal delegate.

**Trade and Commerce:** Messrs. C. A. Robertson, E. H. Shield, and J. B. Warland Browne.

**"Giltseal News":** Messrs. A. G. Gould and G. A. Calver.

**Finance:** Messrs. K. H. Jenkins and A. Fennell.

**State Advisory Committee for Pharmaceutical Education:** Mr. L. W. Palfreyman.

**Pricing Officer:** Mr. A. Fennell.

**Pharmaceutical Association Liaison:** Messrs. D. R. Crisp and L. W. Palfreyman.

**Financial.**—Accounts totalling £105/5/2 were passed for payment.

**Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.**—Mr. Robertson gave members a full report of matters discussed at this meeting.

Mr. Fleming thanked Mr. Robertson for his very comprehensive report.

**Insurance Scheme.**—Mr. Copeland spoke briefly of the insurance scheme being operated through the Victorian office, and mentioned the financial advantages of such to both members and the branch.

The meeting decided that Mr. Ross be asked to speak to members, both in Hobart and in Launceston, regarding the operation of this scheme through his department.

**Federal Council Meeting.**—All items of the agenda for the next Federal Council meeting were discussed, and delegates were instructed regarding the wishes of the meeting.

The meeting closed at 10.50 p.m.

## Monthly Meeting

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# NEW SOUTH WALES

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*Reform must come from within not from without; you cannot legislate for virtue.*

—Cardinal Gibbons.

**Mr. P. K. J. FitzGerald** is in business at 36 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove.

**Mr. H. W. Stephenson** has purchased Mr. Steward's pharmacy, 57 Railway Crescent, Jannali.

**Mr. E. O. Snelling** purchased the pharmacy of Mr. Mervyn M. Owen, 250 Anzac Parade, Kensington.

**Mr. C. D. Clifton** has purchased Mr. W. R. Jamieson's pharmacy, Wharf street, Forster.

**Mr. R. L. Coates** has opened a pharmacy in Fern street, Gerringsong.

**Mr. A. A. O'Keeffe** has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. D. L. Williams, 81 Princes Highway, St. Peters.

**Mr. A. E. Duncan** has purchased Mr. Phillip Gold-shaft's pharmacy, 151 Ramsay road, Haberfield.

**Mr. P. J. Shakeshaft** has purchased Souter's pharmacy, Mowbray road, Chatswood West.

**Mr. Peter Ivanovsky** has opened a pharmacy at 61 Tambourine Bay road, Lane Cove.

### GUILD FEDERAL COUNCIL MEETING

The New South Wales Branch of the Guild was represented at the recent meeting of Federal Council by the State President, Mr. Leslie W. Smith, and the State Treasurer, Mr. Ray W. Feller. The Guild Bureau of Statistics was represented by Mr. Thomas.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of the Newcastle & Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association, held in Winn's Rooms, Hunter street, Newcastle, was very well attended. Representatives from Sydney were Mr. Leslie W. Smith and Mr. Brian G. Fegent.

### LADY MEMBER OF COUNCIL



Miss Mavis Sweeney, new member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., converses with Councillor Ken Cartwright (left) and Councillor Aub Winterton

### KODAK DINNER

Members of the Guild State Branch Committee attended a most pleasurable function held in Ushers Blue Room at 6.30 p.m. on September 25—the Kodak Dinner.

Expressing his pleasure at the happy gathering, Mr. Mitchell, Sales Director, said the Annual Kodak Dinner has been inaugurated about ten years. Throughout the years the company of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. had followed a definite policy—the satisfaction of existing customers with special emphasis on sensitised products. Everything had been done to keep up the supply of film. The company's aim was to promote photography.

The State President of the Guild stressed the increasing co-operation between the company and the Guild.

The Vice-President of the Guild, Mr. Pinerua, referred to the increased margin on Kodachrome and the "streamlining" of D. & P. This company had done a marvellous job.

### JUDGE RULES THAT A DOCTOR "MUST TELL COURT"

Mr. Justice McClellens ruled in the Supreme Court on October 10, that a doctor must give information about his patients, when directed, in a Court of law.

He said this when Dr. Frank William Fowler, of Herne Bay, was reluctant to answer questions by counsel for the Crown about patients.

His Honour said there were cases where patients and public could not be harmed by revealing patients' names and case histories.

If a diagnosis reflected on a family or on the sanctity or security of family life the names would not be disclosed publicly, his Honour said.

The Commonwealth must have the right to investigate documents kept by medical men. It was the price which must be paid for the pharmaceutical benefits.

Mr. R. Reynolds (for the Crown) then questioned Dr. Fowler about several of his patients, and at the suggestion of the Judge, he wrote their names on a piece of paper.

Dr. Fowler was appealing against a year's suspension from writing free medicine prescriptions imposed by the Federal Minister for Health last July.

Dr. Fowler's suspension was recommended by a medical committee of inquiry because, it was alleged, he was contravening the Act by prescribing rare and expensive anti-biotic drugs where they should not be prescribed.

The hearing, which had then reached the third day, was adjourned.

### S. W. GAYFER BEQUEST ESSAY COMPETITION, 1956.

Registered pharmacists, assistants and apprentices throughout Australia are asked to note that they are eligible to enter the 1956 S. W. Gayfer Bequest Competition.

Articles now need not be specially written for entry in the competition, for subject to the rules—"any article published in the 'A.J.P.' or other scientific publication during the 12 months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition."

#### Terms and Conditions of the Competition

- (1) Value of prize or prizes, approximately £20.
- (2) A single award may be made or the prize may be divided at the discretion of the adjudicators.
- (3) Essays must be on some subject directly related to the practice of pharmacy and of such a nature that



## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

in the opinion of the judges they contribute to the advancement of pharmacy, of pharmaceutical knowledge in any of its aspects, technical, professional or business. Special consideration will be given by the judges to essays based on original investigation by competitors.

(4) Subject to these rules, any article published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" or other scientific publication during the twelve months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition.

(5) Articles are to be available for publication by the adjudicators free of charge.

(6) Essays must be the original work of competitors.

(7) Three typewritten copies of the articles must be submitted and must be accompanied by an entry form which may be obtained on application.

(8) Each article shall be accompanied by the name and address and qualification of the entrant.

(9) Those eligible to enter the competition shall be chemists and/or chemists' assistants and/or chemists' apprentices. A chemists' assistant is defined as a person who not being a chemist or an apprentice is proceeding to a pharmacy degree of qualification.

(10) There shall be three adjudicators appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, one of whom shall be the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

(11) The prize or prizes will be awarded for notable contributions only and not necessarily annually.

(12) Entries opened on January 1 and close on December 30, 1956.

(Entry forms may be had on application to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney.)

### PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

The Stawell Hall of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians was filled to capacity on the night of September 24, when recent graduates in pharmacy were presented with their Diplomas by The Hon The Minister for Health, W. F. Sheahan, M.L.A.

Opening proceedings, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Mr. B. G. Fegent, said: "Once again it is my very great pleasure to welcome all the graduates here tonight, a most important occasion in your careers. I give you the congratulations of the Pharmaceutical Society upon your success in graduating as pharmaceutical chemists. We have on the dais the Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan, Mr. J. L. Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar of the Board, and the Secretary of the Society, Mr. A. E. Conolly. In front are seated Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies, Miss D. K. Large and Mr. Barry Brown, University examiners.

"We find it very pleasing to co-operate with the Pharmacy Board to make this function possible. It will leave a lasting impression in the memories of graduates. I now ask Mr. Townley to address you."

Mr. Townley: "Mr. Minister, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, friends, and pharmacists. I congratulate you all on the achievement of the diplomates. I would impress on you that you are not yet finished your education; it has just started. The personnel of the Board of Examiners all give Post-Graduate Lectures; attend them. Read our official journal, 'The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.' I wish you a long, successful and useful life."

Mr. Fegent: "It affords me keen pleasure to welcome the Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan. This is the first occasion on which we have had the honour of his company to personally present certificates and prizes."

Turning to the Minister, Mr. Fegent said, "I would like to thank you for last year allowing the former Minister, Mr. O'Sullivan, to present the certificates."

Turning to the audience, Mr. Fegent said, "We have met with kind and courteous attention from the Minister in response to requests we have made. I bid you welcome and trust to see you on many occasions in future." (Applause.)

Mr. Sheahan: "I feel embarrassed by the cordiality of your welcome—it is so warm. I am used to getting a warm reception, particularly as Minister for Transport. I feel it a privilege to address you and to present the certificates and prizes here this evening. I congratulate the Pharmacy Board and the Society upon the close liaison they have with one another. My first duty is to congratulate the graduates here tonight. I congratulate their wives, sweethearts, mothers, fathers, Professor Thorp and his very efficient staff. I hope that you earn the goodwill and trust of the community and also earn a comfortable income. As professional men and women it is incumbent on you to earn the respect of the community. It is your duty to learn the laws and regulations controlling your calling. The ethics of your profession demand a standard higher than the average standard in life.

"We have every reason to congratulate ourselves in Australia, upon winning the battle against disease. Great advances have been made, as statistics show. Spectacular results are seen in the figures on maternal mortality. Twenty years ago 5 per cent. of mothers died, in 1954 this had been reduced to .67 per cent. of the population. Infant mortality has been reduced by half its number, 23 per thousand. In 1936 T.B. caused 927 deaths, in 1955 there were only 248 deaths. In 1936 Diphtheria accounted for 268 deaths; this has been reduced to 12. An important part played by the Department is to bring good health to the community. I am glad that our relationships have been so cordial up to date; I hope there will be no atomic disturbances. There is no legislation at present proposed to cause it.

"The Government made £500,000 available to the University so that pharmacy students may be properly housed. I am happy to be here tonight, and extend to each graduate my warmest congratulations. I hope that your future careers will be prosperous and successful ones." (Applause.)

Mr. Fegent: "I now ask the Minister to present the certificates earned."

The Minister then presented registration certificates to the following:—

Joan Margaret Ashley, Margaret Sumner Arnell Atkinson, Mary Ruth Barnett, Elizabeth Ann Barron, Gregory Alan Bell, Eric John David Bokeyar, Brian George Brouggy, Olive Caroline Butcher, Robert Arthur Catchpole, Margaret Ann Cawley, John Villiers Christian, Faye Cooper, Janet Hyslop Crane, David Paton Deans, Ian William Alexander Dean, Robert Campbell Donald, Adrian Osborne Doorey, Nicky Drach, Basil de Lacey Evans, Robin Gillian Firth, Anne Mary Forbes, Nicholas Ford, Tony John Galluzzo, Raymond Robert Gardiner, Eva Gronsfeld, Magda Grozinger, James Michael Hayes, Susan Agatha Hegyi, Philip Rafael Kellerman, Helene Margaret Lindsay, Robert Stanley Little, Barry Winter Lobb, Jennifer Margaret Logan, Brian John McClymont, Beverley Jean McGrath, Barbara McGuinness, Neville Corbett McIntyre, Elizabeth Ann McLellan, Madalena Violeta Mandorff, John Brian Mealey, Robert Stewart Kirkham, Margaret Ann Middleton, Terence John Murphy, Keith Frederick Owen, Joseph Anthony Papalia, Barry John Quigley, Maxamillian Diamond Reefman, Kathleen Janice Roche, Alexander Walter Sharam, Brian Smith, George Ramsey Stewart, Robert Neil Steffensen, Ian David Thompson, Brian Hugh Thomson, Paul Maynard Tilburn, Faye Wagner, Barry Patrick White, John McKellar Wilson, John Keith George Yeates.



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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Fegent then requested the Minister to present the following prizes:—

**McCrorry Medal:** To Wendy Diane Young.

The John McCrorry Medal for dispensing is awarded to the candidate who passes the final examination at the first attempt and who obtains a pass percentage of 75% or more in practical pharmacy.

**D.H.A. Prize:** To Allen Brian Thomson.

The D.H.A. Prize is awarded to the candidate who is successful at the first attempt and who gains the highest aggregate marks at the final examination out of the successful candidates presenting themselves for the first time. (Books to the value of £25.)

**Kodak Prize No. 1:** To Alison Kelso.

The Kodak Prize No. 1 is awarded for practical pharmacy based on the student's practical work in the final examination and during his University course. (Cheque for £25.)

**Kodak Prize No. 2:** To James Eckert.

The Kodak Prize No. 2 is awarded for general proficiency shown throughout the whole pharmacy course at the University, Sydney. (Cheque for £25.)

Mr. Sheahan said, "I congratulate the prize winners and also remark on the quality of the sexes maintained." (Laughter.)

Mr. Fegent: "I now address a few words to our new pharmacists. The Minister spoke of Acts. He said Acts are specifically designed to protect the public from themselves. The pharmacist is the custodian of drugs. We are in a peculiar position. Some Acts have anomalies. We are greatly concerned with the D.D. Act and the Poisons Act. When you are approached for drugs which are available on prescription only, remember that the Act was brought in to protect the public from themselves. From the very few prosecutions which have been launched, we realise that the majority of pharmacists fully obey the laws and thus preserve the long traditional service to the public. It is in your hands to carry on the work of generations past. What do we gain? Service has its own reward. You reap a rich reward, the satisfaction of having done

### PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES



Group shows the Minister for Health, Hon. W. F. Sheahan, with prize winners: Mr. James Eckert, Kodak Prize No. 2; Mr. Allen Thomson, D.H.A. Prize; The Minister; Miss Wendy Young, McCrorry Medal for Dispensing; Miss Alison Kelso, Kodak Prize No. 1. Other photos show the Minister presenting registration certificates to diplomates.



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In our half-page advertisement in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," of August 30, 1956, we mentioned in error our product LIGNOCAINE.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

a job. You have now qualified and will have to thank your Master, Professor Thorp, and the examiners, and your parents. I would like you to realise the responsibility placed in your hands and realise also the respect which pharmacy enjoys in the community.

"On behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. I congratulate you and wish you long and happy careers."

Mr. Fegent then asked Mr. Ken Powell, Vice-President, to move a vote of thanks to the Minister.

Mr. Powell said: "I say on behalf of all present, 'Thank you for coming.' Your duties are most onerous, and for you to spare an evening to come and present certificates and prizes is a fine action on your part, and we all appreciate it very much. Your presence here has made this evening most memorable."

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Sheahan: "Thank you, ladies and gentlemen."

## NEWCASTLE & HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Newcastle & Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association was held at the Great Northern Hotel on Sunday, September 30, commencing at 10 a.m.

The President, Mr. Neville Lewis, opened the meeting and introduced the representatives from Sydney, Mr. L. W. Smith, Mr. Ken Powell and Mr. Alan Conolly. He called on Mr. Powell to address the meeting on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Mr. Powell apologised for the President's absence. Mr. Fegent could not attend, and he was therefore deputising for him.

**A.P.F.**—The current edition of the A.P.F. was infinitely better than previous editions. In Melbourne, the Editorial Committee members were already working on the next edition. It was the Society's ambition to have the A.P.F. officially recognised in N.S.W. The N.S.W. Hospitals Commission had officially adopted the A.P.F. for use in public hospitals.

**D.D. Regulations.**—During the strike by the mail sorters, the D.D. regulations governing submission of a signed order to the wholesalers were temporarily suspended, following representations in this regard by the Society.

Mr. Powell stressed that a prescription for Mist. Gent. Alk with Phenobarb means that the chemist could supply Phenobarbitone only, not sodii phenobarb.

**Post-Graduate Lectures, 1956.**—These had been delivered by Professor Thorp, the attendance being excellent. The Professor was preparing notes on the lectures for duplicating.

**Educational Matters.**—Enrolments at the University for the pharmacy course had increased greatly, but the space available for pharmacy students was no better. Lectures in Mat. Med. were given on a roster system.

The funds granted by the Government had not improved pharmacy's position at all.

**Liaison with Dentists.**—Liaison had now been established with the Dental profession and a Liaison Committee will be set up.

Mr. Powell said he would like to hear the meetings' views on prospective liaison with the Veterinary Surgeons.

**Poisons Act.**—Mr. Powell touched lightly on the Poisons Act. Sedormid was now a restricted drug, and already an amendment had been made to the Act concerning ordering of poisons.

## Questions:

Mr. David said he would like an infectious disease card to fit at the back of the A.P.F.—A loose card would be hopeless.

Mr. Neville Lewis asked that doctors should write Sodi Phenobarb when they required this and Phenobarb when they required Phenobarb.

Mr. Powell promised this would be passed on to the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.

Mr. Lewis enquired in respect of Mist. Sodi. Sal. A.P.F., whether the Sodi Bic. should be reduced also where Sodi Sal. prescribed—10 gr.

Answer: No.

A member said that Mist. Expect. was not in the A.P.F., and very few doctors wrote the formula in full. Difficulty was also experienced with Mist. Bismuth. Sod.

Mr. Powell interpolating: There is no Bismuth in the A.P.F. now, it is claimed that Calc Carb does the job as well. It does not colour the faeces, thus you can detect a haemorrhage.

Mr. Smith: Mist. Expect., Mist Tussi.

Mr. Lewis suggested printing deleted formulae on a State basis on a card, which could be slipped in the back of the A.P.F. so pharmacists would have a standard to follow.

Mr. Sam Morris: The fault is that chemists do not endorse the script with what they dispense. I use Mist. Seneg. et Ammon.

Mr. Powell: I would not.

It was mentioned that a formula for Mist Expect. is in the B.P.C.

Mr. Powell: I suggest a card to embrace the various formulae which have disappeared from the A.P.F.

Mr. Sam Morris: Will you advise us when the A.P.F.'s are sent to the hospitals.

Answer: Yes.

Mr. Sam Morris: I compliment the Society on the action taken during the mail strike. One further item. The Association here will endow a prize, an annual sum to be set aside from this area. I move accordingly, the matter to be discussed with the Society to see what can be done. £10/10/- from the N.H.V.P.A. as an annual prize.

The suggestion was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Powell: On behalf of the Society, I say thank you very much. We will go into the matter of allocation of prizes. It is difficult as Mat. Med. is only one subject. Councillors will be pleased to receive this. I was pleased to note from the Newcastle "Herald" yesterday the number of prizes which went to the Newcastle area.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Smith to address the meeting.

Mr. Smith: I will first deal with the new award. It is necessary you should be acquainted with it. I will traverse the background of the award in some measure. In 1924 an award was made by Judge Curlew. An explanation of four pages was published in the Master Pharmacists' Blue Book. I was also a member of the Wages Board in those days and have had 35 years of service experience. Most of the awards were made largely by consent. A particular revision was made by Mr. Justice Webb regarding an allowance for handling D.D.'s.

We have been worried for some time with the proportion clause. We were the applicants for the new award. We were suffering under the proportion clause. We went before the Conciliation Committee and were directed to go into conference. The Friendly Societies gained representation on the Conciliation Committee. After numerous conferences, 18 months went by while finessing went on. Then the Commission referred the whole matter to the Industrial Commission.

Mr. Justice Beattie heard the matter in July, 1955, and made an interim award. Another 12 months went by until he commenced to make a complete review of the industry. We got a good group of Guild witnesses and were ten days in court. W. H. Souls came in with us.

No. 3

## VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

**STEINBERG C.L.** Vitamin E in the treatment of fibrositis. *Am. J. Med. Sci.* 201, 347-9 (1941).

Fibrositis is a disease characterised by inflammatory reaction of fibrous connective tissue anywhere in the body. Primary fibrositis is a metabolic disease, and secondary fibrositis is muscle pain and swelling associated with primary diseases such as arthritis, rheumatic fever, gout, etc. Primary fibrositis is sometimes diagnosed as lumbago, torticollis, muscular rheumatism, myositis, etc.

Vitamin E is of value in the treatment of primary fibrositis, but has little, if any, beneficial effect in cases of secondary fibrositis.

Thirty patients with primary fibrositis were treated with vitamin E either as wheat germ oil or as mixed natural vitamin E concentrate (120 mg. of tocopherol per day). Complete relief was obtained by all patients.

**STEINBERG C.L.** Dilute and concentrated preparations of the tocopherols (vitamin E) in the treatment of fibrositis. *N.Y. State J. Med.* 42, 773-8 (1942).

Twenty cases of primary fibrositis were treated with pure  $\alpha$ -tocopherol, mixed tocopherol concentrates, and wheat germ oil. All of the vitamin E preparations were effective, but the more concentrated forms rather than wheat germ oil were preferred for therapy because no gastric disturbances were induced by them.

**STEINBERG C.L.** Tocopherols (Vitamin E) in treatment of primary fibrositis. *J. Bone Joint Surg.* 24, 411-23 (1942).

Natural mixed tocopherols, 120 to 240 mg. daily, were given to 20 patients with primary fibrositis. Definite improvement resulted in all cases. Forty other patients were given 300 mg. daily. Most of these patients improved after one week of treatment, and all but five were completely relieved of their fibrositic symptoms. Severe local reactions occurred when tocopherol concentrate was given intramuscularly at weekly intervals for three weeks, but all nine patients were relieved of fibrositic symptoms.

All of 12 patients given 200 mg. of tocopherol in corn oil intramuscularly at weekly intervals and observed for two to four months were also definitely relieved.

The fibrositis of nine out of 12 patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth three times daily was definitely improved. Six of ten patients who received 65 mg. of tocopherol by mouth were completely relieved.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

A person working at dispensing under supervision gets an extra rate of 30/- per week. The case at last closed and the Judgment took one hour to read.

**Definitions.**—The wording is now correct legally. It will be for your personal interest to study the award. I will epitomise differences in the new award. A manager must of necessity do some buying or give advice. A loading is now written into the wage. There is a new definition, relieving manager; chief assistant has been altered. A reliever is a registered person who works for less than 40 hours. A new definition is shop assistant, there are now no unregistered assistants. Where a shop assistant dispenses under supervision, 30/- per week extra is payable.

Mr. Neville Lewis: Washing bottles?

Answer: No.

Mr. Borthwick: Clerking of P.B.A., writing them in?

Mr. Smith: If paying over the award, there is no necessity to increase the wages.

Mr. Borthwick: I would like a ruling from the Guild. Typing labels, entering scripts, is that dispensing? I would like a ruling.

Mr. Smith: We will get an opinion on it.

Mr. Borthwick: Will a registered man coming in 4 hours a day, if he is paid £6 per day, be entitled to holiday pay at the end of 12 months?

Answer: If you don't put in "which includes holiday pay" you will have to pay for holidays at the rate being paid.

Mr. Borthwick: I would like a ruling on what the Department representative can do.

Mr. Smith: You must have the award displayed and the employee must fill in the wages sheet.

Mr. Borthwick: I would like a ruling on time sheets. Who fills them in, who signs? Is the employment of wives covered by the award? Regarding employees pay on holidays, do you pay them at the award rate or the rate paid during the rest of the week? With a shop cleaner, must you enter their names in the time book?

Mr. Dennis Scott: Could a paper be printed showing our rights?

(At this point the meeting adjourned for lunch.)

Mr. Smith resumed by reading from Mr. Justice Beaty's Judgment.

Mr. Borthwick: Can the Guild arrange for supply of nylon uniforms at quantity rates (to be investigated). Is the allowance of 7/6 taxable; do you pay pay-roll tax on it?

Mr. Smith: Mr. Carlisle is getting the ruling.

Member: What about apprentice's coats?

Mr. Smith: That is not in the award.

**Guild Guide to the Poisons Schedules.**—A copy of the book was circulated.

Mr. Smith: We are proud of it; it is a good book. Delay was due to the binding. It will be used by the police.

A member: We should have an indication in the price list showing poisons and restricted drugs. If you must put a label on the actual container, what about items wrapped in cellophane?

**Price Lists.**—The Retail List and Dispensing Drug Tariff have been sent out. It costs 10d. per minute to dispense. These are cost accountants' figures.

It was decided to notify the N.H.V.P.A. when W. H. Souls agreed to increase dispensing fees.

**P.B.A. Policing of Regulations, Etc.**—Mr. Smith: "There are now 8 on the staff for policing the regulations. They are becoming more active. Read my Presidential address and you will see what I mean."

**"Family Circle"**—Mr. Smith: What about "Family Circle"?

The views of members were expressed.

**Annual Meeting of N.H.V.P.A.**—It was stated that invitations had been sent to the Federal organisation. The

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annual meeting would be after the Federal Council meeting, on a date to be selected. Messrs. Scott, Attwill and Ross would attend from Melbourne.

At this point Mr. Draffin proposed a vote of thanks to the visitors. They were doing a colossal job for pharmacy. After having travelled abroad recently, he could say that his experiences overseas showed there was no organisation in the world like the Guild.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Powell and Mr. Conolly then acknowledged the vote of thanks, and the meeting concluded.

#### NORTH & NORTH-WEST PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

Members of the Association met at the Central Hotel, Tamworth, on Sunday, October 7, at 11 a.m., there being present: Messrs. B. Schaeffer, Tamworth; A. J. Cohen, Tamworth; R. N. Hall, Tamworth; C. Cahill, Tamworth; C. A. Smithurst, Gunnedah; J. Turner, Tamworth; D. J. Coote, Barraba; N. R. Martin, Tamworth; P. J. Develin, P. C. Garske, Quirindi; T. Cleary, Narrabri; J. F. Master, Gunnedah; D. J. Killip, Wee Waa; W. Mallam, Armidale; W. J. O'Brien, Tamworth; R. H. Fayle, Glen Innes; D. H. Fayle, Armidale; N. Ennis, Uralla; L. Dale, Manilla; R. A. Newcombe, Quirindi; W. J. Sutton, Murrumbidgee; D. B. Fry, Tamworth; D. B. Cameron, Boggabri; R. H. Davies, Quirindi; and Miss B. Neuts, Tamworth.

The President, Mr. Bert Schaeffer, declared the meeting open, welcoming the only lady present, Miss Barbara Neuts. He expressed pleasure at the good attendance, and also welcomed Messrs. Smith, Fegent and Conolly to the meeting.

The first subject for discussion was a local matter, the question of the zone freight list. It was stated that freight was not added in Armidale. Considerable discussion then took place on the matter of addition of freights to certain commodities sold by pharmacists. It was finally decided to issue the list, a draft of which had been presented to the meeting.

**Ordering of Dangerous Drugs.**—It was stated that on the north-west line the Wednesday night train had been discontinued. An order for a D.D. would not leave until Thursday night and would not arrive until the following Monday or Tuesday.

After lunch Mr. Fegent was asked to address the meeting.

**A.P.F.**—The Hospitals Commission were recommending the A.P.F. to all hospitals. The Society would send one complimentary copy to each hospital; in fact Barraba Hospital had already received its copy. Where a script was written for a certain formula, the same ingredients would be dispensed throughout N.S.W. When a script was dispensed according to a formula not in the A.P.F. the particular formula used should be stated, e.g., Mist Expect. had many variants.

**Liaison with Dentists.**—A joint committee would soon operate, thus establishing liaison with the dentists.

Mr. Fegent enquired the attitude of the meeting towards the establishment of a liaison with the veterinary surgeons.

Mr. Fayle: "Of what use is a Dento-Pharmaceutical Liaison?"

Mr. Fegent: "It is only just formed."

Mr. Fayle: "Dentists write scripts. The veterinary angle is swarming with difficulties."

Member: "I can't see any mutual subject of benefit."

Mr. Hall: "The vets are losing by not writing scripts."

Member: "There are not enough vets, that is why people go to the chemists."

Member: "The nearest vet is at Scone."

Mr. Smith: "What mark-up should go on veterinary lines?"

After further discussion it was recommended that a Pharmaceutical-Veterinary Liaison Committee be set up.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**First Year Apprentice Lectures.**—These were available upon request.

Mr. Smith then addressed the meeting.

**Guild Guide to the Poisons Schedules.**—Mr. Smith said members who ordered copies would have received them.

Question: "How do you keep it up to date?"

Mr. Smith: "Buy a cyclostyled sheet with the Guild Service Bulletin, and at a point, a printed sheet."

Mr. Smith then gave the background to the making of the new award and explained differences between the present award and the previous award.

Mr. Dal Fyale: "Does a pricing clerk come under the award?"

Mr. Smith: "I will look into it."

Mr. Schaeffer: "What about Proportion?"

Mr. Smith: "That was the bitter clause throughout the hearing. It is now one to one and you are back to a level with the stores."

**Leave.**—"Employees with three years service, if they are registered, get three weeks holiday."

The meeting continued until late in the day and concluded after a vote of thanks had been moved to the Sydney visitors.

## PHARMACY BOARD

## Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on October 9, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. J. L. Townley (President), Messrs. Simpson, Smith, Cartwright, Harman and Dempster.

**Welcome to New Member.**—The President and Board members welcomed Mr. Keith Thomas to the table.

**Conference of Pharmacy Boards.**—Discussion of Conference decisions was deferred.

**Inspector's Reports.**—Two prosecutions were authorised.

**Applications For Registration** were approved as follows:—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Ian James Fyfe, Richard Athol Flanagan, Norman Raymond Kingland, Jeanette May Beekman, Doreen Myfanwy Jones, William Maxwell Hawkins, Sheelagh Kay Barry, Janet May Brittingham.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Rex Shadwell Hookham (from New Zealand); Eric Arthur Sharland (from New Zealand); Herbert George Newhauser (from New Zealand); Lois Vivienne Beckinfield (from Victoria); William Anderson (from Great Britain); Maureen Jane Farthing (from Great Britain); John Weightman Bemrose (from Great Britain); Rosemary Isabel Brand (from Great Britain); and John William McElhinney (from Queensland).

(c) By Restoration: Edith Agnes May Paxton.

**Certificates of Identity** were issued to the following: Max F. Jones (to Great Britain); John Stanley Totttenham (to Great Britain); Donald Edward McLeod (to Great Britain); Doreen Myfanwy Jones (to Great Britain); Kevin John Smith (to Queensland); Thomas Austin Garling (to Queensland); Geoffrey Arthur Kench (to Queensland).

**Leaving Certificates Accepted.**—2.

**Indentures.**—Registrations comprised four transfers and one cancellation.

**Poisons Act.**—The following deaths from poisons had been reported since last meeting, viz: Cyanide 1; Amylobarbitone 1; Barbiturates 3; Chloral Hydrate 1; Caustic Soda 1; Carbital 1 and Hydrochloric Acid 1.

**Section 11(e): Podhajaska H.**—The Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists' recommendation that this application be refused, was adopted by the Board.

**Leave of Absence.**—The President was granted whatever leave of absence he required during his overseas trip. He was also to be furnished with a letter of introduction.

**Poisons Act—Labelling of Poisons.**—The Board decided that the name and address of the seller of poisons could be applied to products either by hand, rubber stamp or sticker; of these, stickers were preferred. The name and address was to appear on the actual container of the article, and not on the outer or wrapper.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on October 2, at 7.45 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler, J. F. Plunkett, G. G. Benjamin, K. H. Powell, A. F. Winter-ton and Miss M. Sweeney.

**Welcome to Councillor Mavis Sweeney.**—The President welcomed Miss Sweeney to the Council table, congratulating the new Councillor, and wishing her a happy sojourn during her period of office. He added that he knew the Society's deliberations would gain greatly from Miss Sweeney's knowledge and ability.

Thanking Mr. Fegent for his remarks, Councillor Sweeney said she would try to do her best to help the Society.

**Bi-Monthly News Sheet.**—Mr. Fegent said the Editorial Committee had not yet met, and it was not possible to say when the first edition of the Bi-Monthly News Sheet would be issued. The printer had not yet supplied certain technical information.

It was decided to hold the first meeting of the Editorial Committee on October 9.

**First Year Apprentices' Lectures, 1956.**—Mr. Hall submitted the papers which he had corrected, duly marked.

**Next Year's Lectures: Night or Day.**—After considerable discussion it was resolved to continue as in the past with First Year Apprentice Lectures, during the day-time.

**Country Visits, 1956: Newcastle, 30/9/56.**—Mr. Powell reported that the meeting had been moderately attended due, no doubt, to the holiday week-end. The men at Newcastle were upset because the meeting had been held on the 8-hour week-end.

There were a couple of points raised which could be followed up.

Regarding the A.P.F., information should be given as to why certain formulae had been deleted.

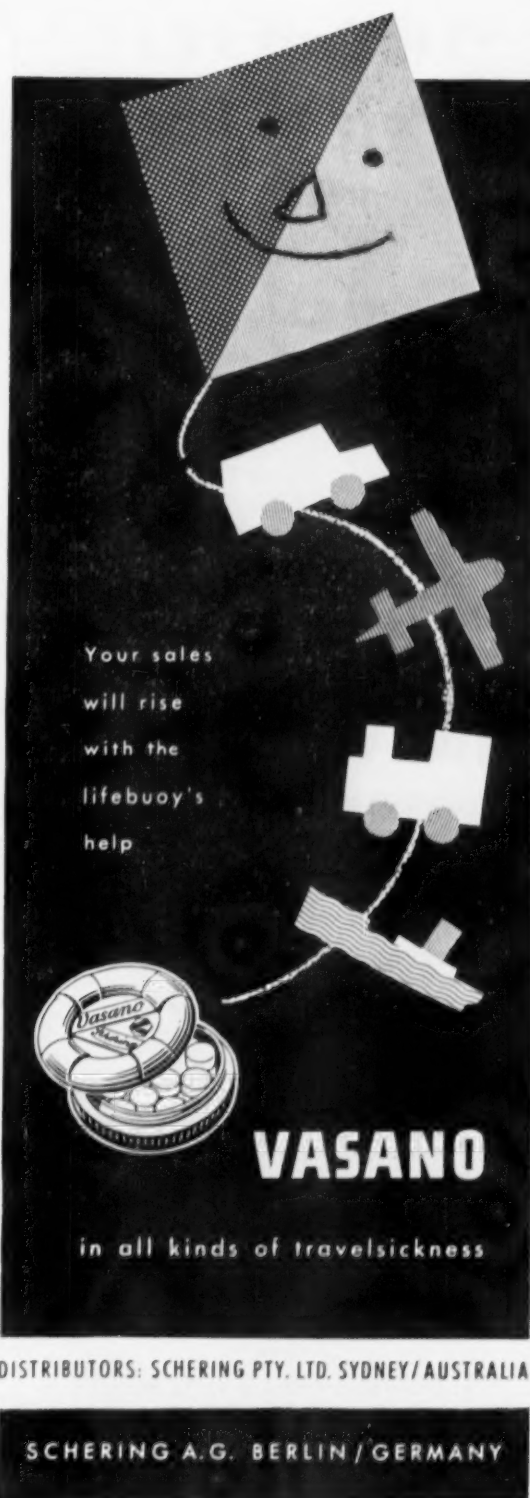
For Mist. Expect. quite a number of different formulae were used. The meeting had discussed the proposed preparation of a list of formulae of commonly used preparations which do not now appear in the A.P.F., but which are still prescribed.

Information was also required concerning the incubation and quarantine period in respect of infectious diseases, produced on a page which would fit into the A.P.F.

Newcastle pharmacists were worried with printed scripts. These scripts did not show whether the patient was a child or not.

The meeting was interested to know of the adoption of the A.P.F. by the Hospitals Commission. The Newcastle & Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association should be advised when the circular from the Hospitals Commission was issued.

Mr. Powell added that the meeting was pleased at the suspension of the dangerous drug regulations regarding ordering from wholesalers, during the period of the post office sorters' strike recently.



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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Hall suggested that the first pharmacist to dispense a prescription according to a formula not now in the A.P.F. should mark the script with the formula actually used.

It was decided to stress this point in the first edition of the Bi-Monthly News Sheet.

**Presentation of Registration Certificates.**—Mr. Fegent said this ceremony took place on September 24.

Mr. Plunkett said he was away and did not know of the function. Councillors should be advised of forthcoming fixtures in order that they should have the opportunity to attend.

It was decided to investigate the development of a system along the lines suggested.

**Christmas Function.**—After discussion it was decided not to hold a Christmas function this year.

**S. W. Gayfer Bequest Essay Competition, 1956.**—The Secretary said that one entry had been submitted so far. Copies of the entry were handed to the adjudicators.

It was decided to publish further reference to the Gayfer Bequest in the "A.J.P."

**New Members Elected.**—Joseph Alafaci, Bellevue Hill; Margaret Sumner Arnell Atkinson, Young; Mary Ruth Barnett, Hamilton; Elizabeth Ann Barron, Newcastle; Gregory Alan Bell, Waratah; Malcolm James Blair, Bexley; Eric John David Bokeyar, Parramatta; Maureen Jane Carty, Kogarah; Faye Cooper, Bellevue Hill; Robert Campbell Donald, Newcastle; Adrian Osborne Doorey, Crows Nest; Noel Desmond Enright, Harbord; Ian James Fyfe, Newcastle; Aaron Ron Greenstein, Punchbowl; Susan Agatha Hegyi, North Sydney; Peter Ivanovsky, Lane Cove; Peter David Kench, Gordon; Robert Stewart Kirkham, Summer Hill; Gwendoline Lavender, Five Dock; Helene Margaret Lindsay, Kingsgrove; Robert Stanley Little, South Coogee; Barry Winter Lobb, Newcastle; Beverley Jean McGrath, Kirribilli; Barbara McGuinness, Kingsgrove; Terence John Murphy, Rosehill; William David Newton, Strathfield; Keith Frederick Owen, North Lidcombe; Keith Ronald Porges, Lithgow; Maxamillian Diamond Reefman, Leeton; Lillian Stipl, Haberfield; Brian Hugh Thomson, Merewether; Clifford Williams, Lewisham; John McKellar Wilson, Cronulla and John Keith George Yeates, Maitland.

**Advanced to Full Membership.**—Brian George Brouggy, Road Bay; Robert Arthur Catchpole, Randwick; Ian William Alexander Dean, Epping; Anne Mary Forbes, Newcastle; Tony John Galluzzo, Glebe; Jennifer Margaret Logan, Dubbo; Neville Corbett McIntyre, Homebush; Patrick Michael McMahon, Kingsford; Madalena Violeta Mandorff, Strathfield; Margaret Ann Middleton, Croydon; Joseph Anthony Papalia, Dundas; Marie Jenn Shirt, Strathfield; Robert Neil Steffensen, Kempsey and Ian David Thompson, South Casino.

**Correspondence.**—From Mr. J. L. Townley, Darling Point, advising that he will be leaving for a tour of U.S.A. on January 25, 1957, and applying for six months' leave of absence.—Application granted. The matter of holding a farewell function on a suitable date was referred to the Executive for attention.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, re A.P.F. Bulletin (Medical Bulletin No. 10), enquiring number of copies required by the Society for distribution. It was decided to apply for 6000 Bulletins for distribution to doctors and members of the Society.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, asking for remittance of £15/15/- as contribution towards subsidy of States involved in heavy expenditure in sending delegates to conference. It was resolved to send a cheque for the sum of £15/15/-.

Australian Dental Association, advising the formation of a Liaison Committee has been approved. It was resolved to appoint to the Liaison Committee the same personnel composing the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, namely the President for the time be-

ing and two councillors. It was decided to suggest to the Dental Association that the Liaison Committee should consist of three representatives from Council and three representatives from the Dental Association.

Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., attaching letter from the Die Aptekersvereniging Van Suid-Afrika, inviting donations towards the Society's Pharmacognosy Herbarium. It was decided to contact the Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences regarding specimens.

The Barraba Hospital, Barraba, advising the A.P.F. has been a great help to the hospital.

The Secretary said that the Hospitals Commission would probably be despatching its circular to hospitals during the week.

**Proposed Car Badge for Society Members.**—Mr. Cartwright said he had been requested to raise the matter of the possibility of production of a car badge for chemists.

It was decided to place the matter on the agenda for the next meeting; in the meantime Mr. Cartwright to make enquiries regarding production costs, etc.

**Proposed Museum.**—Mr. Read raised the matter of a proposed Museum to house old books and equipment.

It was decided to explore the matter in greater detail at next month's meeting.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on September 13, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, K. A. Cartwright, J. N. Young, C. D. Bradford, P. Lipman, K. Jordan, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, K. E. Thomas, and R. L. Frew.

### Election of Officers.

**State President.**—Mr. L. W. Smith was unanimously re-elected as State President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Smith said he appreciated the confidence reposed in him by the State Branch Committee over the past twelve months, during which period he had received every assistance from his colleagues on the State Branch Committee. During the current year he hoped to do all he could to further the interests of the Guild and to build it bigger and better. (Applause.)

**Vice-President.**—Mr. W. F. Pinerua was duly elected as Vice-President. Mr. Pinerua suitably thanked the Committee members.

**Hon. Treasurer.**—Mr. R. W. Feller was elected as Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Feller thanked the Committee, stating he was aware of the honour involved. He had had no past experience as Treasurer of any organisation.

**Federal Delegate.**—Mr. L. W. Smith was elected as Federal Delegate.

**Second Delegate.**—Mr. R. W. Feller was elected as Second Delegate.

### Election of Sub-Committees.

**Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity.**—It was decided to reappoint Messrs. R. W. Feller, W. F. Pinerua, R. S. Leece, L. W. Smith, K. W. Jordan, J. N. Young, C. D. Bradford, K. A. Cartwright.

**Repatriation Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.**—It was decided to reappoint Messrs. W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas, W. F. Pinerua and R. W. Feller.

**Pricing.**—The following were elected to the Pricing Sub-Committee:—Messrs. K. W. Thomas, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew, L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua and R. W. Feller.

**Industrial.**—The following were elected to the Industrial Sub-Committee:—Messrs. L. W. Smith, C. D. Bradford, W. F. Pinerua and R. W. Feller.

**Board of A.C.A. — Retailers' Shareholders.**—Mr. R. W. Feller was re-elected with Mr. W. F. Pinerua as alternate member.

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B 3511, B 2370.

VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 45B Beach Road, Beaumaris, S.10.  
XF 4641, WX 9766, MB 2111.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

**Pharmacists (State) Conciliation Committee.**—It was resolved to reappoint Mr. L. W. Smith as member and Mr. A. E. Conolly as alternate member.

**Pharmacists (State) Apprenticeship Council.**—It was decided to re-elect Mr. L. W. Smith as member and Mr. A. E. Conolly as alternate member.

**State Liaison Committee.**—The members of the Executive were reappointed as the State Liaison Committee.

**Representative on Health Week Council.**—Mr. C. D. Bradford was reappointed.

**Meetings of State Branch Committee.**—Mr. Smith said it had been suggested that there should be two meetings of the Committee a month. Possibly one meeting could be arranged to take place in the day-time.

**Special Meeting of State Branch Committee.**—It was decided to hold a special meeting of the State Branch Committee on September 17, at 7.45 p.m.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF N.S.W. GUILD COMMITTEE, 17/9/56

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. Jordan, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, J. N. Young, L. Lipman, R. L. Frew, C. D. Bradford and K. E. Thomas.

#### Metropolitan Zone Meetings.

**Sutherland Shire M.P.A.—10/9/56.**—Mr. Smith said that the meeting at Miranda had been the best meeting since the zone was formed.

**Manly-Warringah Pharmacists' Association—Meeting, 19/9/56.**—It was reported that Mr. Pinerua, Mr. Leece and Mr. Bradford would attend.

Mr. Leece reported on the projected formation of a new zone from Lane Cove over to, say, Killara.

#### Country Visits, 1956.

**Newcastle, 30/9/56.** Mr. Smith said he would attend.

**Tamworth, 7/10/56.** Mr. Smith said he would attend this meeting also.

Further meetings, Wagga 21/10/56 and Orange 14/11/56.

**Pricing Sub-committee.**—Mr. Thomas said the Retail Price List No. 29 and Dispensing Drug Tariff No. 3/56 were both in the hands of the printers. They would be available for issue prior to the end of September.

**Dispensing Sub-committee.**—Approach to Mr. Cade—"Streamlining" of collections.—Mr. Sapsford said that Mr. Cade would be overseas until November next.

**Reinvestment of Proceeds of Treasury Bonds Matured (£750).**—It was decided to refer this matter to the Treasurer for discussion with the Executive.

**Applications for Membership, Reinstatements, Resignation and Removals.**—These were referred to the Executive for appropriate attention.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF N.S.W. GUILD COMMITTEE, 28/9/56

**Present.**—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. Jordan, K. E. Thomas and J. N. Young.

**Matters to be Raised at the Federal Council Meeting.**—National Health Act Section 99 and Committees of Inquiry.

It was decided to mention the attitude of the department in regard to reference of misdemeanours to Committees of Inquiry for determination.

**"Family Circle."**—It was decided to discuss "Family Circle" at the point where it was reported upon by Mr. Attiwill.

(Continued on page 1191)

# VICTORIA

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

## State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

**Birth.**—Wastell (nee Hannaford).—On August 4, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wastell (Jack and Babette)—a daughter (Kirsten).

### MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: OCTOBER LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Mr. F. Anderson	Mr. C. S. Bowen, Mildura
	Mr. H. E. Lowe, Werribee
	Mr. L. R. C. Smith, Leongatha
Miss V. Adamson	Mr. D. W. F. Bourne, Coburg
Mr. A. F. Bray	Mrs. Hawkins, North Balwyn
	U.F.S. Dispensary, 469 Lygon St., Brunswick.
Mr. E. P. Berg	Mr. K. A. Hansen, Kew
Mr. P. Barrow	U.F.S. Dispensary, Barkly St., Footscray
Mr. A. J. Bromley	Mr. R. R. Sheppard, Malvern
Miss M. Blakeley	Mr. W. C. Haworth, Albert Pk.
	Miss M. J. Dear, Prahran
	Miss M. J. Dear, Melbourne
Mr. A. Bay	Mr. R. J. Wilkin, Melbourne
Mr. K. Broberg	Mr. B. A. Locke, Canterbury
Mr. J. W. Baylis	Mr. A. Aronson, Footscray
Mr. J. G. Bloore	Mr. L. Dunn, Camberwell
	Mr. V. J. Gild, Melbourne
	Mr. F. C. K. Hall, Ferntree Gully
Mr. A. J. Bromley	Mr. D. G. Mitchell, Chelsea
Mrs. E. M. Barton	Mr. W. J. Shaw, Moe
	Mr. E. J. Taylor, Elwood
	Mr. B. J. Daniel, Camberwell
	Miss P. E. Penfold, Surrey Hills
Miss E. Bolger	Mr. E. C. McClelland, Pt. Melb.
Mr. J. M. Berinson	Mr. A. T. Galvin, 27 Elizabeth St., Melbourne
Miss J. Broome	Miss W. Cook, Eaglehawk
	Mr. J. F. Shannon, Warragul
Mr. G. M. Batchelor	Ogg & Co., C., Collins St., Melbourne
Mr. J. K. Barker	Mr. G. H. Ross, Mansfield
Mr. A. W. Cocking	Mr. U. S. Lucas, Heidelberg
Mr. D. G. Cocks	Mr. C. F. V. Christensen, Port Melbourne
Mr. A. F. Cunningham	Mr. A. N. Dean, Hawthorn
Mr. D. G. Cocks	Mr. J. F. Isaac, Sandringham
Mr. W. Collett	Mr. A. R. Hibberd, Box Hill
Mr. J. W. Digby	Mr. R. H. Mercer, Corryong
Mr. H. E. Edwards	Dawson's Pharmacy, Sorrento
	Mr. G. Carter, Mornington
Mr. C. D. Everett	Mr. R. Wilson, Kingsville
	Mr. C. L. Drury, Glen Iris
	Blackie's Pharmacy, Albury, N.S.W.
Mr. M. George	Mr. L. V. West, Balaclava
Mr. L. F. Gurry	Mr. R. Sanderson, Nth. Geelong
Mr. G. G. Gallagher	Mr. J. A. Wilson, East Preston
Mr. J. A. Goodridge	Mr. N. D. Myers, Northcote
Mr. M. George	Miss D. M. Roberts, Glenroy
Mr. L. E. Hart	Miss M. Griffin, Beaumaris
Miss M. P. Hayes	D. E. & W. H. Clarkson, Brunswick
Mr. D. Halprin	Mr. H. N. Hammett, Dandenong

### Manager or Reliever

Mr. R. G. Hood  
Mr. R. G. Hood  
Mr. D. Halprin

Mr. K. R. Hall

Mr. W. Jackson  
Miss J. Kemp  
Mr. I. Keelan  
Mr. D. Knell  
Mrs. A. M. Kerr

Mr. W. Lees

Mr. N. C. Linn  
Mr. N. Linn  
Mr. H. S. Lamb  
Mr. M. Mohr

Mrs. Morris

Miss F. Morrison

Mr. L. G. McKenzie  
Mr. P. McKee  
Miss Morrison  
Mr. H. I. Miller

Mr. D. Moore

Mrs. D. McDonald

Mr. J. A. McKercher

Mrs. E. E. Morris

Mr. B. E. Nunn  
Mr. G. O'Brien  
Mr. E. S. Opray  
Mr. G. Ponsford  
Mr. J. M. Phipps

Mr. J. Renwick

Mr. D. I. Stewart

Miss A. E. Steinberg

Mr. S. Schwarz  
Mr. L. Smale  
Miss M. Smith  
Mr. G. Trengrove  
Miss V. Wilson  
Mr. J. H. Weymouth

### Pharmacy

Mr. I. H. Barnes, Hartwell  
U.F.S. Dispensary, Burwood  
Mr. D. McK. Hutchinson, Moorabbin

Mr. W. J. Langtry, Moonee Ponds

Mr. B. F. Huntsman, Ashburton  
Mr. C. F. J. Christensen, Port Melbourne

Mr. F. V. Corbett, Kensington  
Mr. S. J. Buscombe, Auburn  
Mr. F. V. Corbett, Kensington  
Mr. R. Calwert, Canterbury  
U.F.S. Dispensary, Geelong rd., Footscray

Wallace Pharmacy, North Melbourne

Mr. A. S. H. Cattnach, Merlynston

Miss C. Cameron, Footscray  
Mr. W. W. Dawson, Sorrento  
Mr. J. H. Weymouth, Trafalgar  
U.F.S. Dispensary, Williamstown road, Footscray

Robinvale Pharmacy, Robinvale

Mr. G. I. Oliver, 309 Bay st., Brighton

R. S. Corson Estate, Koroit  
Mr. Pollock, Yea

Mr. J. H. Weymouth, Trafalgar  
Fairfield Hospital, Fairfield  
Digby's Pharmacy, Richmond  
Acland Pharmacy, St. Kilda  
Digby's Pharmacy, Richmond  
Mr. F. P. Denton, Hawthorn  
Mr. A. R. Hibberd, Mont Albert North

Mr. A. S. Cattnach, Merlynston

W. A. Smith Estate, Bairnsdale  
Mr. J. N. Longden, Kaniva  
Mr. J. W. Pollock, Alexandra  
J. & V. Oxley, Bentleigh  
Mr. C. H. Gaunson, Croydon  
Mr. L. Long, St. Kilda  
Beacham's Pharmacy, Spencer st., Melbourne.

U.F.S. Dispensary, Paisley st., Footscray

Marrison's Pharmacy, Moonee Ponds

Andrews Drug Store, Collins st., C.I.

Mr. E. Huppert, St. Kilda  
Mr. L. C. Mitchell, Hopetoun  
Mr. A. V. E. Coates, Melbourne  
Norris & Co., Prahran  
U.F.S. Dispensary, Reservoir  
Estate W. Ashdale Smith, Bairnsdale.

### New Pharmacies

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:—

**Miss Mary Griffin**, 15 South Concourse, Beaumaris. (Mr. L. E. Hart, manager.)

**Mr. R. M. Edwards**, Vanity Court Pharmacy, Thomas street, Dandenong.

**Mr. B. J. Wallace**, Albert street, Moe.





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## VICTORIA—Continued

### Business Changes

The following pharmacies have changed hands:—

**Mr. R. L. O'Connor** purchased from **Mr. A. J. Broberg**, 150 Koornang road, Carnegie.

**Mr. W. G. Pickford** purchased from **Mr. A. H. Bickerton**, Ocean Grove.

**Mr. W. F. B. Porz** advises that he has moved from 96 to 94 Koornang road, Carnegie.

**Mr. L. Smale** is now manager of **Mr. L. C. Mitchell's** Mallee Pharmacy, Hopetoun.

**Mr. J. A. Wilson** advises that his branch pharmacy at Plenty road, East Preston, was opened on October 1 with **Mr. G. G. Gallagher** in charge.

**Mr. L. G. McKenzie** was appointed manager of the late **Mr. R. S. Corson's** pharmacy at Koroit when it reopened.

**Mr. A. R. Hibberd** appointed **Mrs. D. McDonald** manager of his Mont Albert North pharmacy. **Mr. W. Collett** was in charge of **Mr. Hibberd's** Box Hill Pharmacy during his holiday in Queensland.

**Miss E. A. O'Meara** has notified change of her address from Moorabool street to 3 McCann street, Geelong.

### THE POISONS, DANGEROUS DRUGS AND PHARMACY REGULATIONS

The Poisons, Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations have been completely reprinted and are now available in one cover in loose-leaf form. Copies may be obtained on application to the Pharmacy Board office. The price is £1 per copy.

### VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

The Annual Christmas Dinner of the Sub-Branch will be held at the Danish Club on Tuesday, December 11, 1956, at 7 p.m.

Make your plans to be there, and for further information contact the Hon. Secretary, N. Dean, 283 Glenferrie road, Hawthorn (phone WA 1952).

### PHARMACOLOGY FOR PHARMACY

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society recently distributed in booklet form a reprint of the series of articles by **Professor F. H. Shaw**, Department of Physiology, University of Melbourne, which were published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

This booklet is now available on sale from the Society, and any person interested may obtain a copy by forwarding a postal note for 2/6 to the office of the Society.

### NORTH MELBOURNE CHEMIST ROBBED

Two men held a North Melbourne chemist at pistol point in the early morning of October 7, while they robbed about £45 from his safe.

The chemist, **Mr. Edward S. Hughes**, of Elizabeth street, North Melbourne, was roused when the blinds of his bedroom, above the shop, were opened. A moment later he made out two men in the room, one holding a pistol. The men disconnected the telephone, and before leaving through the front door warned him not to try to leave the premises for 15 minutes.

### STUDENTS OFFER FOR WORK DURING LONG VACATION

The University of Melbourne reports that this year it is finding it very difficult to find jobs for the thousand or so students, male and female, Australian and overseas, registered with the Board for work over the long vacation, which lasts from approximately November 15 to March 22, 1957.

The students will do all sorts of work, including clerical, driving, sales and laboratory work.

## Pharmaceutical Defence Limited

### FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the 44th Annual Meeting of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited will be held at "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, on **Wednesday, November 28, 1956**, at 9.30 a.m., when the attendance of members is respectfully requested.

### BUSINESS:

1. To confirm the minutes of the forty-third Annual Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Balance-sheet.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. E. W. Braithwaite and C. C. Fewtrell, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration. Messrs. Osborn, Fenwick & Co., the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To transact any other business, due notice of which shall have been given.

Dated at Melbourne this 30th day of October, 1956.

By Order of the Board,  
T. G. ALLEN, Secretary.

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## Medical Representative

A vacancy exists for a medical representative in Victoria. Applications are invited from qualified pharmacists and previous experience in representative work would be an advantage.

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<b>DECAVIT</b>	10 Vitamin Tablets, 25's, 100's.
<b>QUINIDOX</b>	Tablets, 20's, 100's, 500's.
<b>ENDOX 1, 2, 3</b>	Tablets, 60's, 240's, 500's.
<b>S.D. SAN</b>	Liquid, 15 cc., 50 cc.
<b>MEPHOBARBITAL</b>	Tablets, gr., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 1 and gr. 3. 100's, 500's.
<b>NEURALGINE</b>	Tablets, 12's, 50's.
<b>PROFUNDOL</b>	Capsules. Vials of 10 and 25. Bottles of 100.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

Employers wishing to engage staff should write to, or ring, the Part-time and Vacation Section of the Board at the University (FJ 0484 Ext. 231).

### DISCUSSION GROUP

The monthly meeting of the Discussion Group was held at the College of Pharmacy on October 10, with the President, Mr. Geoff Treleaven, in the chair. Unfortunately the advertised lecture and demonstration of Colour Photography by Mr. Baillot had to be cancelled at the last minute because of his sudden illness, and we were shocked to learn that he died on the following day.

Arrangements were made with Pan-American World Airways to show a number of interesting colour films. The large attendance present indicated the very great interest in Colour Photography.

—Carmel Younes, Publicity Officer.

### OBITUARY

#### Kevin Francis Patrick Harty

We deeply regret to announce the death, as the result of a motor accident, of Kevin Francis Patrick Harty, which occurred on September 28.



Mr. Harty, who was 24 years of age, qualified in June, 1954, at the Victorian Final Examination. He was apprenticed to Mr. W. C. Gear, of Ballarat, and transferred later to a pharmacy at Richmond.

At the time of his death he was managing the pharmacy of Mr. R. Y. Whalley in Queen street, Melbourne. We extend our sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends.

The Late Mr. K. F. P. Harty

### ANNUAL FELLOWSHIP DINNER REVIVED

An attendance of approximately eighty of the Fellows of the Pharmaceutical Society and their wives or friends attended a Buffet Dinner at Union House, University of Melbourne, on the evening of October 3.

This was the first function of its kind since the Annual Dinner of the Fellows was suspended before the 1939-45 war.

The Dean of the College of Pharmacy, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, expressed his pleasure that the function had been organised. He referred to the approaching Centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and urged the Fellows to take an active interest in this and in the progress of the new College of Pharmacy—the building of which was expected to commence in 1957.

He complimented the organisers, Mr. R. H. Borowski and Mr. J. G. Manning, on the arrangements for the evening.

Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, expressed his pleasure at being present. He was glad to see that the Annual Dinner of Fellows was being revived, and he hoped that the evening would be held each year and given the support of the Council. The idea of the Fellowship was conceived by the Dean with his usual far-sightedness, and the success of the idea was a tribute to his vision.

Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Pharmacy Board, congratulated the organisers and all those who had devoted themselves to the additional post-graduate studies and had demonstrated their interest in the pursuit of knowledge and the advancement of the profession.

A very happy function terminated at 9.30 p.m.

## ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GEELONG CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

Approximately 100 members and guests sat down to dinner at the annual dinner of the Geelong Chemists' Association at Aberdeen House, Geelong, on September 27.

Mr. A. C. Marshall, the President of the Association, presided and welcomed the guests.

Among those present were assistants and apprentices of local members, representatives of Federal and State Parliaments, the municipalities of Geelong, West Geelong and Chilwell, and representatives of the pharmaceutical organisations who travelled from Melbourne.

An excellent dinner and entertainment were provided. Speeches were brief, allowing ample time for friendly discourse.

The toast of the guests was handled by Mr. Brydie Warner, a former President of the Association, in his usual humorous and sincere manner. Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, the Dean of the College of Pharmacy, responded in appropriate terms. He said that when the "History of Pharmacy in Victoria" was written, the part played by Mr. Warner in bringing about unity, goodwill and comradeship in the Geelong Association should be noted.

The toast of the Geelong Chemists' Association was proposed in a very able manner by Sir Thomas Maltby, M.L.A., who complimented the Association and pharmacy generally on the standard of service it provided and the high ethics observed by the members. He expressed pleasure that the profession was prospering along with other sections of the community, because prosperity was very necessary for the advancement of the country.

## VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT

### Amending Bill in Parliament

A Bill to amend the Victorian Veterinary Surgeons Acts was introduced in the Legislative Council in October.

Provisions in this short measure are intended to confer on the Veterinary Board more effective powers in dealing with members of the profession.

Section 2 will enable the Board, with approval of the Governor in Council, to make regulations with respect to:

- Regulating or restricting advertising by and advertisements of registered veterinary surgeons.
- Prescribing rules of professional conduct for registered veterinary surgeons.
- Generally, prescribing any matter by this Act permitted or required to be prescribed or necessary or expedient to be prescribed to give effect to this Act.
- Imposing penalties not exceeding Ten Pounds for any breach of the regulations.

Section 3 provides that when a member is called before the Board, it may, after giving him an opportunity to be heard, suspend or cancel the registration of the veterinary surgeon who—

- In connection with the practice of his profession or business advertises in any manner prohibited by the regulations.
- Permits or suffers any person not registered under this Act to take or use the name of such veterinary surgeon or to pass himself off or practice as a registered veterinary surgeon, or enters into any arrangement or agreement with any person not registered under this Act for the sharing of profits from the practice of a registered veterinary surgeon.
- Has been convicted of any serious offence which in the opinion of the Board renders him unfit to be a registered veterinary surgeon.

A veterinary surgeon who is aggrieved by suspension or cancellation of his registration may appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court.

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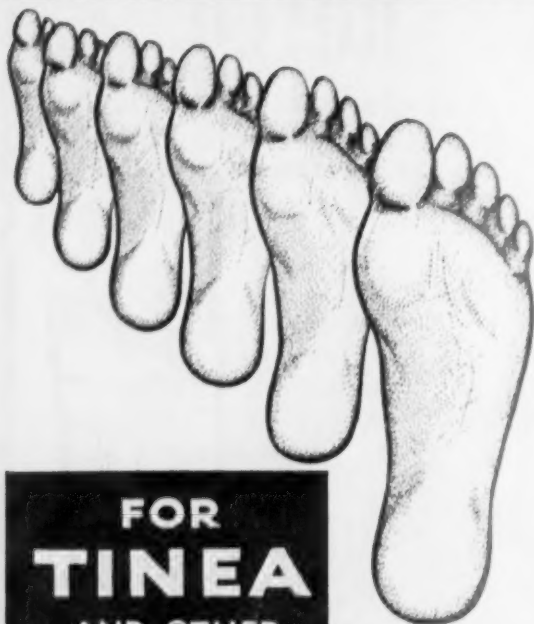
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# INDEX



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## VICTORIA—Continued

### "C. & D" DAY GOLF TOURNAMENT

On October 9 wholesale and retail pharmacy golfers met at Riversdale Golf Course to decide the honours for the day. Considering the terrific amount of rain received by the course on the previous week-end, Riversdale showed up even better than expected. An excellent programme was completed. The trophies allotted for various sections were highly admired and keenly contested.

The Victorian Chemists Golfers' Club, who ran the day, were very pleased with the entries received, and the support given by wholesalers and manufacturers to the prize list, and wish to express their appreciation to them.

Riversdale's management spared no effort to make the players feel at home, both on the course and at the club house, where the presentation of trophies took place.

Mr. Ted Beacham (President) introduced Mr Liddey, captain of Riversdale, and invited him to present the trophies to the winners. Ted also thanked all present for their support and attendance, and expressed to the wholesalers and manufacturers his club's thanks for donations for trophies; to Riversdale Golf Club for their hospitality, and to his committee for their efforts in running the day.

The innovation of the C. & D. Dinner met with great support; those who attended certainly enjoyed the convivial evening and catering of the Riversdale Golf Club. Speechmaking was taboo, which gave participants a chance to get together. The V.C. Golf Club intend to continue this dinner annually.

Following is the winning list:—

#### C. & D. CUP AND REPLICA

G. Flude, 70 nett.

Runner-up: Ian Barnes, 72 nett, on count back from A. Taylor.

#### Best Scratch Score

Retail—R. Hare, 85.

Wholesale—T. A. Reid, 82.

#### Best Handicap

Retail, 0-9—D. Emonson, 79.

Wholesale, 0-9—W. Scoyne, 85.

Retail, 10-18—A. Taylor, 72.

Wholesale, 10-18—J. Ewing, 72.

Retail, 19-27—J. Clarke, 83.

Wholesale, 19-27—N. Theggie, 81 (on count back).

#### Best Nine Holes

Out—S. M. Ross, 36½.

In—W. Gribbin.

Countryman's Trophy: W. Wishart, 75.

Servicemen's Trophy—E. S. Appel, 73.

#### Four-Ball Best-Ball Bogey

Nine holes out—W. Wishart and E. S. Appel, + 2.

S. Buscombe and H. Herdsman + 1.

Nine holes in—G. Fawaz and Edmonston + 2, on count back from K. Newman and A. Hallett + 2.

#### Putting

Wholesalers—T. A. Reid, 37; Retail—R. Hare, 36.

R. BRODRICK, Hon. Secretary.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE POISONS REGULATIONS AND SCHEDULES

The following amendments were published in the Government Gazette dated October 17, 1956:—

##### Sodium Fluoroacetate.

By notice in this Gazette Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080) and all preparations thereof has been added to Part I of the Second Schedule.

The Poisons Regulations (Regulation 40) has been amended by inserting after the word "arsenic" the expression "sodium fluoroacetate 1080." This refers particularly to regulations which require entry in a poisons book of sales of preparations containing certain poisons.

**Convulsant Substances.**

**Depressor Substances.**

**Pressor Substances.**

The following additions have been made to the Second Schedule Part II:

Convulsant substances such as Leptazol, Nikethamide, Picrotoxin; their salts and derivatives and preparations and admixtures thereof, by whatever name such substances, salts, derivatives, preparations or admixtures are described.

The following additions have been made to the Second Schedule Part III:—

Depressor substances such as metallic nitrites, amyl nitrite, ammonium nitrite, metallic thiocyanates, ammonium thiocyanate, the nitrites of glycerol, erythrytol, sorbitol, triethanolamine and inositol, intended for internal use by human beings, derivatives of such substances intended for internal use by human beings; preparations and admixtures of any such substance or derivative intended for internal use by human beings, by whatever name such substance, derivative, preparation or admixture is described.

Pressor substances such as Adrenaline, Noradrenaline, Isoprenaline, Phenylephrine, Naphazoline, Pholedrine, Ephedrine, Phenylpropanolamine, Tuaminoheptane, Methoxyphenamine, Methoxamine, Cyclopentamine, Amphetamine, Dexamphetamine, Methylamphetamine; derivatives of such substances; preparations and admixtures of such substances and of their derivatives.

The following have been deleted from Part I of the Second Schedule:—

Picrotoxin.

The following have been deleted from Part II of the Second Schedule:—

Nitro-glycerine (medicinal) and medicinal preparations or admixtures thereof.

Beta-aminopropylbenzene, its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, their salts; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene, its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, their salts, and preparations thereof, whether known as amphetamine, benzedrine, dexedrine, desoxyephedrine, or by any other name.

Ephedrine (including synthetic ephedrine) and its salts in all preparations and admixtures containing 1 per centum or more of ephedrine or synthetic ephedrine.

The following have been deleted from Part III of the Second Schedule:—

Amyl nitrite.

Preludin.

The following substance has been added to the Schedule of Specified Drugs (Sixth Schedule paragraph 2) and is subject to all of the restrictions applying to Specified Drugs:—

2-phenyl-3-methyl-tetra-hydro-1, 4 oxazine-hydrochloride, whether known as Preludin or by any other name, and all preparations thereof.

**Lithium Preparations.**

The following have also been added by Proclamation to paragraph 2 of the Sixth Schedule (Specified Drugs) and are subject to all of the requirements of the Regulations relating to Specified Drugs:—

Lithium compounds and their preparations, admixtures, solutions or other substances containing more than 0.1 per centum of Lithium (Li) when intended for therapeutic use.

**Labelling of Dangerous Drugs**

An amendment to Regulation 19 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1930 requires that no person shall supply any Dangerous Drug unless the container thereof is plainly labelled with the words "Supply of this preparation except on prescription is illegal."

It should be noted that this Regulation does not apply to containers of medicines dispensed on prescription by pharmaceutical chemists in accordance with the Regulations.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

### ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The following additions to the Register of Proprietary Medicines, published in accordance with the provisions of the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act, 1942, Section 8, were notified in the Victorian Government Gazette (No. 847) on October 10, 1956:—

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Adjudets . . . . .	5536	26/9/56
Afta-Burn . . . . .	5361	26/9/56
After-Burn Lotion . . . . .	5386	26/9/56
Aleudrin Solution . . . . .	5540	26/9/56
Aleudrin Tablets . . . . .	5541	26/9/56
Altovite Tablets . . . . .	5412	26/9/56
Amidosal . . . . .	5499	26/9/56
Aminacrine Nonad Tulle . . . . .	5405	26/9/56
Aminel . . . . .	5354	26/9/56
Ammicardine . . . . .	5500	26/9/56
Am Plus . . . . .	5463	26/9/56
Anxine . . . . .	5404	26/9/56
Appleton's Suntan Oil . . . . .	5422	26/9/56
Atkin's Piperazine Worm Syrup . . . . .	5382	26/9/56
Avo Eye Drops . . . . .	5368	26/9/56
Avo Soothing Syrup . . . . .	5369	26/9/56
Avo Vitamin Compound . . . . .	5437	26/9/56
B Complex Plus Tablets . . . . .	5464	26/9/56
Beynon's Little Liver Pills . . . . .	5402	26/9/56
Bidormal . . . . .	5406	26/9/56
Biocitrin Tablets . . . . .	5432	26/9/56
Biomydrin Otic . . . . .	5410	26/9/56
Brevidil E . . . . .	5494	26/9/56
Brevidil M . . . . .	5495	26/9/56
Bronchitis Mixture . . . . .	5356	26/9/56
Buscopan Ampoules . . . . .	5542	26/9/56
Calcipen "Leo" Tablets . . . . .	5381	26/9/56
Carr's Irish Moss Cough Mixture . . . . .	5396	26/9/56
Cedilanid Solution . . . . .	5519	26/9/56
Cedilanid Tablets . . . . .	5520	26/9/56
Children's Cough Linctus . . . . .	5424	26/9/56
Civic Bronchitis Mixture . . . . .	5358	26/9/56
Civic Iodised Throat Tablets . . . . .	5415	26/9/56
Combizym . . . . .	5462	26/9/56
Comstock's Worm Tablets . . . . .	5395	26/9/56
Conspen . . . . .	5512	26/9/56
Corn-Rid . . . . .	5362	26/9/56
Cortistab Eye Ointment 1% . . . . .	5513	26/9/56
Cosalide . . . . .	5501	26/9/56
Cotussate . . . . .	5502	26/9/56
Crystalline Penicillin G . . . . .	5503	26/9/56
Cyllin Disinfectant . . . . .	5458	26/9/56
Decongestant Nasal Drops . . . . .	5365	26/9/56
Delysid Ampoules . . . . .	5527	26/9/56
Dequadin Cream . . . . .	5446	26/9/56
Dexeph Nasal Drops . . . . .	5359	26/9/56
Dilly Duckling Cough Pastilles . . . . .	5429	26/9/56
Disipal Tablets . . . . .	5390	26/9/56
Donald's Suntan Oil . . . . .	5423	26/9/56
Dox A.P.C. Tablets . . . . .	5427	26/9/56
Dr. Scholl's Foot Balm . . . . .	5460	26/9/56
Dr. Scholl's Foot Cream Vanishing . . . . .	5461	26/9/56
Ego Pinetarsol . . . . .	5545	26/9/56
Equanil . . . . .	5528	26/9/56
Evans Antiseptic Throat Pastilles . . . . .	5459	26/9/56
Faulco Effervescent Mouth Wash Tablets . . . . .	5465	26/9/56
Faulding Adrenalin Chloride Solution 1-1000 . . . . .	5466	26/9/56
Faulding Adrenalin Solution 1-100 . . . . .	5467	26/9/56
Faulding A.P.C. Tablets . . . . .	5468	26/9/56
Faulding Aspirin Tablets . . . . .	5469	26/9/56
Faulding Blaud's Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine Tablets . . . . .	5470	26/9/56
Faulding Chemical Food . . . . .	5471	26/9/56
Faulding Golden Eye Ointment . . . . .	5472	26/9/56
Faulding Iodised Throat Tablets . . . . .	5473	26/9/56

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Faulding Laxative Vegetable Tablets	5474	26/9/56
Faulding Ophthalmic Penicillin Ointment	5475	26/9/56
Faulding Penicillin Cream	5476	26/9/56
Faulding Penicillin Lozenges	5477	26/9/56
Faulding Penicillin Ointment	5478	26/9/56
Faulding Tin Oxide Tablets	5480	26/9/56
Faulding Toilet Lanoline	5479	26/9/56
Faulding Zinc Cream	5481	26/9/56
Ferro-Bran Plus Tablets	5452	26/9/56
Ferroncum	5521	26/9/56
Ferroncum Tablets for Children	5535	26/9/56
Ferrose Tablets	5504	26/9/56
Findlay's Nasal Drops	5435	26/9/56
Francis' Kidney Pills	5401	26/9/56
Franklin's Pink Pain Powders	5442	26/9/56
Furacin Ear Solution	5525	26/9/56
Gainex	5431	26/9/56
Garoln	5496	26/9/56
Gastrine Stomach Powder	5436	26/9/56
Gelusil Liquid	5554	26/9/56
Grinlington's Santan Oil	5417	26/9/56
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	5514	26/9/56
Hartley's Sed-O-Brom	5377	26/9/56
Helmezine	5407	26/9/56
Hepol	5408	26/9/56
Herba-Heal Kidney and Bladder Herbs (No. 6)	5454	26/9/56
Herba-Heal Stomach Tonic Bitters Herbs (No. 11)	5455	26/9/56
Hibberd's General Tonic	5443	26/9/56
Hibitane Antiseptic Lozenges	5548	26/9/56
Hive and Bite Lotion	5444	26/9/56
H.M.V. (Herbal, Mineral, Vegetable) Compound	5549	26/9/56
Hydrocortistab Injection	5515	26/9/56
Hydrocortistab Tablets	5516	26/9/56
Hynes' Corn Remover	5370	26/9/56
Hynes' Piperazine Worm Syrup	5371	26/9/56
Hynes' Soothing Syrup	5372	26/9/56
Hypette Adrenalin Chloride	5482	26/9/56
Hypette Hyoscine Hydrobromide	5483	26/9/56
Hypette Nabita	5484	26/9/56
Imes' Gout and Rheumatic Tablets	5399	26/9/56
Imes' Kidney Pills	5398	26/9/56
Iodine Paint	5526	26/9/56
Kaogel	5485	26/9/56
Karmazine Tablets	5450	26/9/56
Kat-Ar-O	5393	26/9/56
Kernot's Soothing Powders	5413	26/9/56
Kiddy's Cough Syrup	5397	26/9/56
Kool Santan Oil	5418	26/9/56
Lane's Burn Lotion	5385	26/9/56
Leucarsone	5497	26/9/56
Little Liver Pills	5428	26/9/56
Meloids	5517	26/9/56
Mistol Cold Tablets	5543	26/9/56
Moir's Bronchitis Mixture	5376	26/9/56
Monodral, Stearns	5391	26/9/56
Morton's Skin Lotion	5380	26/9/56
Nazo Nasal Drops	5379	26/9/56
Neomycin Nasal Spray	5387	26/9/56
Neomycin Tablets	5388	26/9/56
Nutinal Tablets	5553	26/9/56
Nyal Dietetic Salt Substitute	5556	26/9/56
Nyal Germicidal Skin Soap	5546	26/9/56
Nyal Nappy Rinse	5392	26/9/56
Nyal Tinea Powder	5547	26/9/56
Obedin	5403	26/9/56
Olbas Oil	5433	26/9/56
Otamydon Ear Drops, Stearns	5531	26/9/56
Pacatal Tablets 100 mg.	5555	26/9/56
Pacific Santan Oil	5421	26/9/56
Paediatric Piptal with Phenobarbital	5375	26/9/56

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## VICTORIA—Continued

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial Number	Date of Registration
Palmer's Pink Teething Powders	5414	26/9/56
Pardey's Worm Syrup	5383	26/9/56
Penicillin "Leo"	5534	26/9/56
Pentapen Cream	5505	26/9/56
Pentapen Ointment	5506	26/9/56
Pen-Vee-Oral	5529	26/9/56
Pholcodine Cough Linctus	5357	26/9/56
Pile Tabs	5441	26/9/56
Pipan Elixir	5523	26/9/56
Piptal Tablets	5394	26/9/56
Pirton Expectoant Linctus	5426	26/9/56
Pixcyl	5430	26/9/56
Polybactrin Powder	5550	26/9/56
Premarin Lotion	5537	26/9/56
Prenatal Supplement, Stearns	5532	26/9/56
Procillin A.S.	5507	26/9/56
Procillin A.S. Vials	5508	26/9/56
Procillin Oily	5509	26/9/56
Procillin Oily Fort	5510	26/9/56
Protan Suntan Oil	5416	26/9/56
Pursennid	5522	26/9/56
'Pylumbrin' brand Injection of Diodone B.P. 50 per cent.	5518	26/9/56
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride Tablets	5511	26/9/56
Reilly's Bronchial Balsam	5355	26/9/56
Relievo Analgesic Rub	5360	26/9/56
Reserpal Tablets	5486	26/9/56
Romilar Tablets 15 mg.	5544	26/9/56
Rubasal	5366	26/9/56
Salt and Dextrose Tablets	5449	26/9/56
Sanpic	5451	26/9/56
Savlon 2 Purpose Barrier Cream	5552	26/9/56
Seda-Kof Bronchitis Mixture	5363	26/9/56
Seda-Kof Linctus	5364	26/9/56
Sednets	5409	26/9/56
Silktan	5419	26/9/56
Spersin	5425	26/9/56
Strepolin	5445	26/9/56
Streptomagma	5524	26/9/56
Streptomycin "Leo"	5389	26/9/56
Sulfazone Ointment	5411	26/9/56
Sunlaze Sunburn Cream	5487	26/9/56
Sure-Tan	5420	26/9/56
Surf Club Cold Sore Lotion	5538	26/9/56
Sutherland's Linctus	5384	26/9/56
Symprocaïn	5456	26/9/56
Symprocaïn Forte	5457	26/9/56
Tab. Novotone	5447	26/9/56
Tafon	5448	26/9/56
Tetracyn Hydrochloride Capsules 50 mg.	5488	26/9/56
Tetracyn Intramuscular	5489	26/9/56
Tetracyn Sugar Coated Tablets	5490	26/9/56
Toclase Syrup	5551	26/9/56
Van's Hive Lotion	5539	26/9/56
Van's Indigestion and Stomach Mixture	5373	26/9/56
Van's Kidney Mixture	5400	26/9/56
Van's Liniment	5374	26/9/56
Van's Scurf and Dandruff Lotion	5438	26/9/56
Van's Tinea Lotion	5439	26/9/56
Vinesthene	5498	26/9/56
Viraxacillin	5453	26/9/56
Vitamin Tonic with Phenobarbitone	5434	26/9/56
Vitaphen Tablets	5491	26/9/56
Viterra	5492	26/9/56
Viterra Therapeutic	5493	26/9/56
Wanden's Vitamised Tonic	5440	26/9/56
Wilsone Tablets	5367	26/9/56
Wintergreen Liniment	5378	26/9/56
Wyamine Sulphate Injection	5530	26/9/56
Zettyn, Stearns	5533	26/9/56

## PHARMACY BOARD

### Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on October 10, at 2 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President), Messrs. H. A. Braithwaite, S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, R. H. Borowski, F. C. Kent (Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

**Correspondence.**—Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:

To a chemist, asking for explanation concerning alleged sale of a Specified Drug (Benadryl Expectorant) without a prescription.

To the Health Department, submitting for approval recommendations for amendments of the Second and Sixth Schedules to the Poisons Act.

From the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, requesting copies of information card re "prescription only" preparations.

From the Minister of Health, in reply to a letter from the Board, stating that the Board would be consulted when legislation to control radioactive substances is introduced.

**November Examinations.**—Arrangements for the conduct of oral and practical examinations were discussed.

**Inspectors' Reports.**—Mr. Borowski submitted a summary of reports of a large number of inspections carried out by Inspectors Ahearn and Plummer during the month. These reports included the following:—

**Illegal Sale of Specified Drugs:** The Inspector visited a considerable number of pharmacies in the metropolitan area. At two of the pharmacies visited Specified Drugs were supplied without prescription. In one of these pharmacies no registered pharmaceutical chemist was in attendance. The Board directed that proceedings be instituted.

**Dangerous Drugs Regulations:** Reports from Inspectors dealt with two pharmacies, at which multiple breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations had taken place. Action will be taken.

**Forged Prescription:** A report was submitted concerning the conviction of a man on a charge of having forged a prescription for a Specified Drug. A fine of £25 was imposed. Informations had been laid by the Drug Bureau. A report received subsequently suggested that there had been a further similar offence.

**Colouring of Poison Tablets.**—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Association, drawing attention to a resolution passed at the Conference of Pharmacy Boards, held in May, 1956, concerning the colouring of Poisonous Tablets. Resolved that a reply be sent, stating that the matter is under consideration.

**Pentachlorophenol.**—Reports concerning toxicity of this substance were considered and it was resolved that expert opinion be obtained as to the necessity for bringing this substance within the scope of the Poisons Schedules.

**Financial.**—The Hon. Treasurer's monthly financial statement was presented by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Wishart, and accounts were passed for payment.

The meeting then terminated.

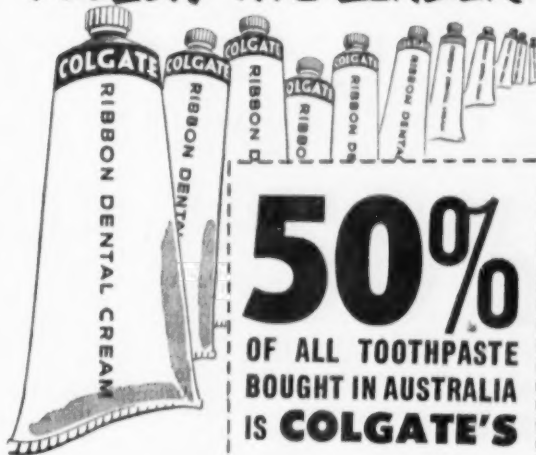
## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on October 3, at 10 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. Scott (President), Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, J. R. Oxley, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski.

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## VICTORIA—Continued

**Correspondence.**—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

From the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd., intimating that there would be no increase in the charge for journals for the year 1957.

From Mrs. H. J. O'Halloran, thanking the Council for message of sympathy.

From a member, thanking the Council for support for his application for a telephone, and adding: "the telephone was connected on Friday, and I am certain that if you had not acted on my behalf I would still have been without."

To the Hon. Secretary, N.U.P.S.A., suggesting that the matter of support for its seeking the grant of Commonwealth Scholarships for combined Courses in Medicine and Pharmacy be directed to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

From the President, Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, expressing thanks for arrangements made for Mr. N. C. Manning to deliver addresses on the A.P.F. in Hobart and Launceston.

From D.H.A. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., enclosing cheque for £120 towards cost of lectureship in *Materia Medica* for 1956. The thanks of the Council were conveyed to D.H.A. for this gift and for its continued sympathetic interest.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, enclosing cheque for £30 in payment of Scott-McGibbony Scholarship, 1955.

To the University of Melbourne, submitting the name of Dr. Byron L. Stanton as representative of the College of Pharmacy on the Faculty of Medicine for 1957.

To Messrs. N. F. Keith, W. O. Harris and Prof. F. H.

Shaw, conveying thanks for delivering lectures to students of the College of Pharmacy.

To the Secretary to the Lord Mayor, requesting that representatives of the Council be placed on a list to receive invitations to appropriate functions. A reply was received, intimating that this request had been acceded to.

To Mrs. K. Harty, Mrs. D. Hale, Mrs. L. Dawson and Mr. W. W. Dawson, expressing sympathy with them in recent bereavements.

From a medical practitioner, expressing appreciation of the Pharmacopoeial Dose Book, which she described as a "positive goldmine."

To Mr. W. E. Clack, advising him of election as an Honorary Life Member.

From the Lord Mayor's Fund for Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, inviting donation. Donation of £10/10/- approved.

From the Pharmaceutical Association, inquiring if decision had been made regarding payment of annual sum to Conference Delegates' Equalisation Account. Resolved that a reply be forwarded intimating that the Council agreed to the recommendation of the Melbourne Conference.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, inviting contribution of suitable material for a Museum and Library at its new Headquarters in Johannesburg. The Secretary said the request had been handed to the Dean for consideration.

From Mr. H. F. Ackary, notifying his retirement from pharmacy, and tendering his resignation as a member. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Ackary was elected an Honorary Life Member.

**New Members Elected.**—The following applicants for membership were balloted for and elected:

# Chemists...

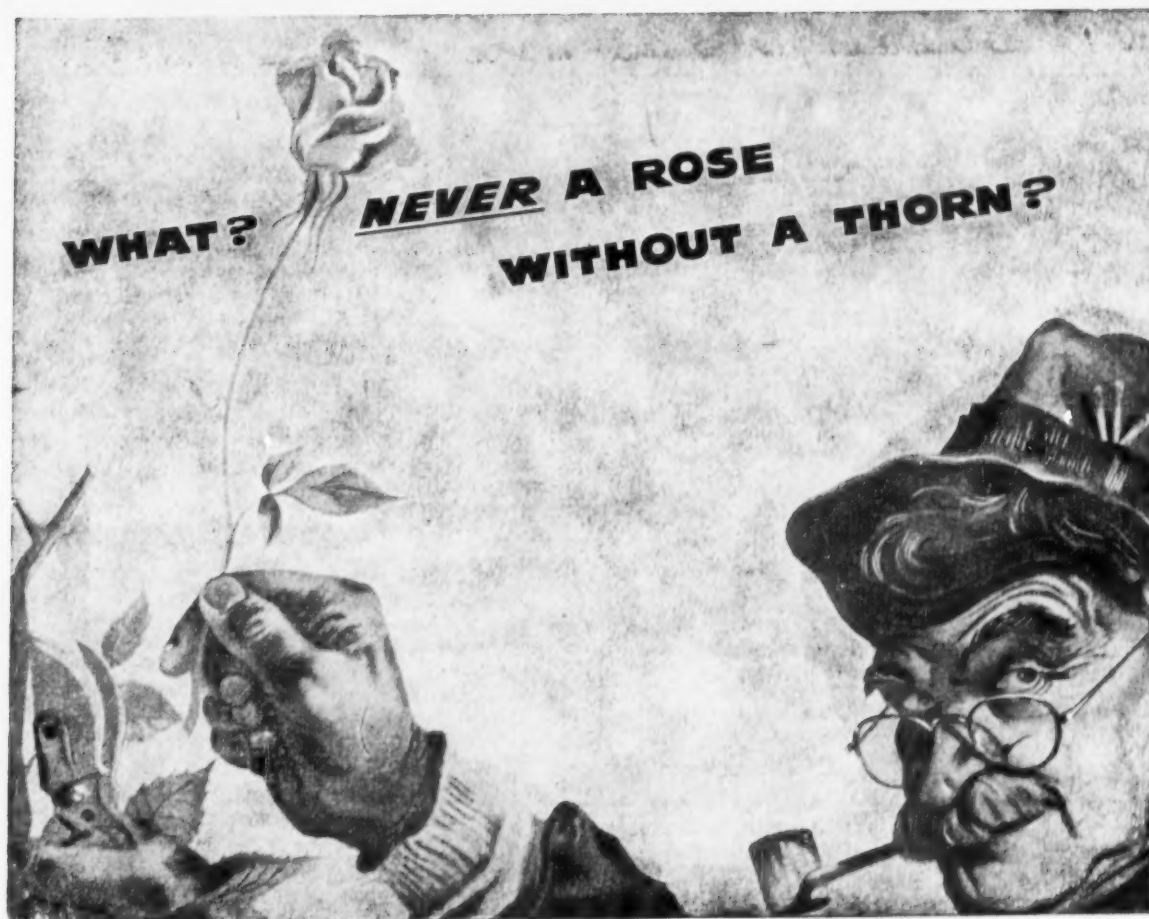
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## VICTORIA—Continued

**Full Members, New:** Peter Henry Grigsby and John B. Grogan.

**Transfer from Apprentice Members:** John Leon Fleming, Jocelyn Fargie, Jack Amos Goodridge, John Keith Hinton, Renee Alicia Jarvis, Margaret Elizabeth Johnson, John Richard Duncan Waugh, Moira C. Dunn, Helen Noack, Norman James Henman Wardle.

**Apprentice Members:** Graeme C. Sampieri, Patricia Therese Spangaro.

**College Rebuilding.**—A model of the new College, to be erected in Royal Parade, Parkville, was displayed. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Baird, reported that contract had been let for demolition of the two buildings on the site. This action was approved by the Council.

Mr. Baird further reported that an estimate of the amount of money which would be required in the financial year ending 30th June, 1957, had been sent to the Treasury.

In the discussion which ensued, members expressed the view that steps should be taken at an early date to renew publicity and the collection of funds for the project, and Council decided that this should be done.

**Centenary.**—Reference was made to the fact that the Society would be 100 years old on October 2, 1957. It was decided that steps be taken to commemorate appropriately the Centenary of the Society and that a Committee be formed to consider plans.

A suggestion from Mr. A. T. S. Sissons that an invitation be extended to Professor Adrien Albert to deliver a centenary address was adopted.

**Student Congress.**—The President reported that the Executive recommended that visitors to the Students' Congress, to be held at Kinglake, near Melbourne, in January, 1957, be entertained at a buffet dinner and dance, which was adopted. Arrangements to be made by the Executive.

**Offer of Prize.**—A pharmaceutical manufacturing company offered a prize of twenty guineas plus a Gold Medal, annually, to be awarded in the subject of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

After consideration, the Council decided to seek an interview with a representative of the company with a view to suggesting an alternative award.

**A.P.F. Bulletin.**—Mr. F. W. Johnson, Chairman of the A.P.F. Management Committee, tabled a draft of the proposed circular which had been prepared. He said the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland had advised that it would require 2,000 copies of this circular for distribution in Queensland. He read a letter from the Queensland Society in regard to the subject matter of the Bulletin.

The report was received and the proposed action endorsed.

**Monthly Bulletin.**—The Secretary tabled quotations for printing of the Monthly Bulletin for issue to members, and also suggestions relating to the type of information and other material to be included. He said such a Bulletin could be used as a very useful medium for conveying news to members and could take the place of various circulars which in the past had been sent out sporadically. Idea approved in principle and details left to Executive.

**Radioactive Substances.**—Mr. Oxley said he had read the magazines which had been handed to him after the last Council meeting. From this he learned that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was taking a very active interest in this subject. It was arranging for lectures and the showing of films, and it seemed that some radioactive substances would be included in the 1958 B.P.. He thought it was essential that the Victorian Society should keep in touch with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in these matters and that it should not overlook anything which was necessary to ensure that the rights of pharmacy were safeguarded.

**Financial Statements.**—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. J. Baird, tabled:

- (a) audited financial statements for the 6 months ended June 30, 1956;
- (b) audited statements of the College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund;
- (c) monthly statement of receipt and payments;
- (d) accounts for payment.

**Benevolent Fund.**—A payment from the Benevolent Fund was authorised after consideration of a case brought to the notice of the Council.

The meeting then terminated.

### THE P.D.L.

### Directors' Meeting

The 386th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on October 17, at 9.40 a.m.

**Present.**—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, C. C. Fewtrell, E. A. O. Moore, J. W. Pollock, C. C. Wallis, and the Secretary.

An apology for non-attendance was tendered on behalf of Mr. F. N. Pleasance, who had entered hospital on October 15. Sympathy was expressed for Mr. Pleasance, and the Secretary was instructed to arrange for an appropriate message to be sent to him at St. Ives Hospital.

**Articles of Association.**—The reprint of the Articles of Association had come to hand from the printer, and copies had been forwarded to the Directors and to the members of all the Local Boards. Branch Secretaries had been informed of the course the Directors proposed to follow in future in the supply of copies of the Articles of Association to members.

**Wholesale Departments of Chemists.**—The Chairman reported that he had spoken to the Manager of Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. on this matter and was informed he had covered the city area. It was important that members who prepared and handled lines through wholesale channels should hold indemnity cover against possible errors, independently of the Chemists Indemnity insurance on their pharmacies.

**Assistance to Widows.**—It was resolved that formal notification be sent to the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising that this matter had been completed as far as Victoria was concerned, and was now ready to be put into operation; also, that the Branches had endorsed the proposal.

**Correspondence.**—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From two members, asking that insurances they held with other companies be transferred to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. Another member asked for a quotation for a public risk policy including possible damage from street sun blinds breaking away. These inquiries had been referred to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. for attention.

To the Branch Secretaries, in regard to extension of P.D.L. membership with the assistance of the wholesale drug houses.

To the N.S.W. Branch Secretary, acknowledging receipt of advance copy of the accounts of the Branch for the year ended September 30, 1956, and drawing attention to certain matters handled by the Local Board at the September meeting on which the Directors wished to have advice, if possible, in readiness for their meeting in October.

To the Queensland, South Australian and Western Australian Branches, acknowledging annual Reports and Accounts for the past year. Attention was drawn to the marked progress made in South Australia and Western Australia, and the Secretary was instructed to send letters of appreciation to the Branch Secretaries in those States.

## VICTORIA—Continued

Minutes of the meeting of the W.A. Local Board held on September 28 were received, showing that the proposed letters to be sent to widows of members had been endorsed, subject to adaptation to suit W.A. conditions.

The correspondence was received.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs. J. S. Albon, North Blackburn; W. Grano, North Richmond; P. H. Grigsby, St. Kilda; Mrs. E. O. Coates, Thornbury; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Northcote; Messrs. W. J. H. Jackson, Northcote; H. M. Jones, Oakleigh; M. S. Kennedy, Caulfield; R. L. O'Connor, Carnegie; and D. S. Jones, Murrumbidgee.

**Chemists' Indemnity Renewals.**—The Secretary reported that the Chairman's personal note attached to the renewal notices sent to members holding less than £5000 chemists' indemnity cover had met with a very gratifying response. An analysis of the 800 renewals in hand at the date of the meeting showed that 62 per cent. had taken out covers of £5000 or more, including 88 members who had insured themselves for the maximum cover of £25,000.

**Journal Report.**—Mr. Cossar reported briefly on the October meeting of the Journal Committee of Management, outlining some of the plans he had in mind.

**Legal Advice.**—Three inquiries (two of them dealing with leases) were handled during the month and the Solicitor's advice conveyed to the members.

**Legal Defence.**—Acting under the powers conferred in the Articles of Association dealing with questions of principle or mutual interest within the profession, the Directors resolved that P.D.L. should defend a member against whom charges had been laid for breaches of regulations; in their view the charges were technical. As regards breaches of regulations or statutory duties generally, the company was precluded by its Articles from intervening, subject to certain reservations. However, the circumstances that had given rise to one of the charges against the member referred to were not uncommon in everyday practice, arising from the failure of some medical men to furnish within the prescribed time limit written confirmation of an urgent telephoned prescription. On this matter, the Secretary was instructed to bring the facts to the notice of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, with a view to the subject being discussed at the next meeting of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, in the hope that some relief might be afforded with the aid of appropriate educational publicity in "The Medical Journal of Australia."

**Claims.**—Settlement of one claim during the month was reported. Negotiations in regard to two other claims were still not complete.

**P.D.L. in Tasmania.**—The Secretary reported that he had written to Mr. D. R. Crisp, of Hobart, as Chairman of the Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, informing him of the action the Directors proposed to take in writing to non-members in Tasmania, drawing their attention particularly to the necessity of holding Chemists' Indemnity cover, and to the decision to draw attention to this by a special announcement in the Tasmanian news section of the September issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

**Financial.**—In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, through illness, the financial statement was presented by Mr. Cossar, and accounts totalling £2347/13/7 were passed for payment.

**Widows.**—It was noted with satisfaction that full support for the proposed assistance to widows had been promised by the Queensland, South Australian and Western Australian Branches, subject to any necessary adaptation of the terms of the communications to suit local conditions. In the course of discussion on the terms of the Annual Report, an extension of this service

to include dependants and/or the executor of an estate, in addition to the widow, was approved by the Board.

**Annual Report.**—The draft of the Chairman's annual report on behalf of the Directors was then placed before the meeting and endorsed subject to the inclusion of minor alterations.

The meeting closed at 1.10 p.m.

## THE GUILD

## S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on October 2, at 8 p.m.

**Present.**—Mr. K. L. C. Davies, Vice-President and Chairman, Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, J. K. Gosstray, F. L. Flint, A. K. Lloyd, W. J. Langtry, J. Garvin, I. A. Silverwood, M. J. Miles, W. R. Iliffe, A. E. Moore, A. O. C. Blake, C. I. Molloy, D. L. McColl, J. D. Clarke and W. J. Wright (Association Secretary).

Mr. K. G. Attiwill was present by invitation.

**Legal Trading Hours Association.**—It was noted that this Association has been disbanded and its activities transferred to the Victorian Federation of Retailers Association.

**Publicity.**—A letter from a country member pointing out the lack of Guild publicity was read, and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive.

**Victorian Chamber of Manufactures.**—A letter from this organisation was read, in which a request was made that special window displays of Australian products be made during the Olympic Games. It was decided that the Guild co-operate along the line suggested.

**Latrobe Valley Hospitals Association.**—A report on this subject was read, and after some discussion it was decided that the matter be referred to the H.B.A. Liaison Committee. A direction to this Committee was given, that members should be at liberty to take in as many services as they desire with regard to hospitalisation.

**Executive Report.**—The Executive report was presented by the Chairman and discussed. Decisions were made specifically regarding the following two items from the report:—

**Apprentices Opening Pharmacies.**—That a ruling be obtained from the Pharmacy Board as to whether the limitations imposed on former apprentices when opening pharmacies could legally be sustained in Court.

**H.B.A.**—That the matter of H.B.A. commission be referred to the Liaison Committee.

The Executive report was adopted.

**Pricing Report.**—A written report submitted by Mr. Keith was read in his absence by the Chairman. It dealt mainly with amendments to the Patents Price List, and the new Sundries List in the making, also suggestions from Mr. Hamon concerning the veterinary section of the sundries list. The report was received.

Mr. Hamon's suggestions regarding margins and veterinary lines were endorsed and arrangements concerning this left to Mr. Keith.

**Federal Report.**—Mr. Scott, Federal President, reported that he and Mr. Attiwill had conferred with the Minister of Health in Canberra and presented a preliminary application for increases in professional fees on pensioner benefits. He added that a specific case would be prepared in relation to increases in the basic wage and other costs, in support of the application.

It was decided to ask Federal Council to vigorously oppose the action of the Health Department in varying the time of retention of documents from two years to three years.

Mr. Attiwill reported on a meeting he attended of the Victorian Federation of Retailers' Associations, and advised regarding the discussions around the proposed resale price maintenance legislation, Christmas holidays,

## VICTORIA—Continued

the Olympic Games holiday and the subject of coupons and free gifts. Regarding the proposed legislation on resale price maintenance, it was reported that it did not appear that this legislation was contemplated in the near future, but members should keep in close touch with their Parliamentarians. Concerning coupons and free gifts, the Federation will send letters to member organisations requesting them to contact Parliamentarians on this subject.

**New Members Elected.**—Messrs R. L. O'Connor, Carnegie; P. H. Grigsby, St. Kilda; C. W. Trethowan, Wycheproof, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. and M. L. Jackson, Northcote.

**Branches.**—The following branches were recorded:—Messrs. P. Bartold and R. L. Lowell, Yarra Junction; Miss M. Griffin, Beaumaris; Mr. J. A. Wilson, East Preston; Mr. U. S. Lucas, Ivanhoe.

**Reports from District No. 6.**—It was decided that the question of the cutting of prices of Colgate's lines be referred to the Merchandising Service for a statement regarding the company's policy, and report back to the State Secretary.

The suggestion that a higher mark-up be applied to dated ethical lines was referred to the Pricing Committee.

**Olympic Games Roster.**—It was reported that roster arrangements to service the Olympic Village during its occupancy had been satisfactorily completed.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

(Guild Report—Continued from page 1174)

**Lines Which Are Chemist-Only by Virtue of Their Ingredients.**—It was decided to press for a 50% mark-up on lines which are necessarily chemist-only by virtue of their ingredients.

**New Members Elected.**—Athol Donald Burgess, Villawood; Miss Evelyn Marion Charles, Bondi Junction; Mrs. Anna Maria Mathe, Spit Junction; William Clifford Noble, Clovelly; Kevin Victor Outten, Balmain; Henry Thomas Rowe and Mrs. Thelma Dorothy Rowe, Broken Hill; Timothy William Ryan, Berala; Darcy Clifford Small, East Botany; John Michael Smith, Padstow; Patrick Kevin Joseph Fitzgerald, Lane Cove.

**Reinstatements.**—G. J. Druce, Sutherland; John Joseph McDonagh, Manly; Hessel William Stephenson, Jannali; John Joseph Hodge, Cronulla; Philip Shilkin, Sydney; Walter George Meldrum, Swansea.

The meeting terminated at 10.30 p.m.

## PETROCHEMICALS EXPANSION

### Ethylene and Propylene Derivatives

As a first step towards meeting the steadily increasing demand for ethylene and propylene derivatives, Petrochemicals Ltd., one of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of companies, has started work on an extension to its Partington plant, near Manchester (England). Expected to be in full operation by mid-1958, these new facilities will include a plant for the production of some 25,000 tons per annum of ethylene oxide. To keep pace with the increased capacity, other site facilities such as steam and power generation, cooling water, workshop and stores are also being enlarged. Ethylene and propylene oxides and their derivatives find wide application throughout industry both in the U.K. and overseas as solvents, plasticisers, detergents, emulsifiers and wetting agents, lubricants and chemical intermediates. Other uses include the preparation of anti-freeze mixtures and anti-static agents, the latter to prevent the build-up of static electricity on synthetic fibres.—"Export Review," July, 1956.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Continued from page 1152)

checking and possible adoption in this State. Tax card displays to be left with the Secretary to get quotations, etc.

**Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.**—Resolved that this State agrees to the payment of £8/6/- as requested, as a subsidy to more distant States.

**Federal Council Meeting.**—The S.B.C. delegates were authorised how to act in respect to the various remits at the Federal Council Meeting.

**Merchandising Service.**—Christmas Promotion Plan. Received.

**New Member Elected.**—Mr. N. P. Bannister, Christie's Beach.

**Federal Delegate's Report.**—The Federal Delegate reported on the Lodge Pool System, and the Blue Cross Association. It was suggested that Mr. Cotterell interview Mr. Humphrys in respect to the Lodge Pool System.

**Pricing Officer's Report.**—The Pricing Officer, Mr. G. K. F. Scott, gave a resume on the following matters: A number of price alterations; N.S.W. and new dispensing fees; various lines under drug control in N.S.W.

**Financial.**—Federal dues £962/10/- and other accounts totalling £141/14/10 were passed for payment.

**Bottles.**—The question of bottle prices was raised. Mr. Scott to check up and report to next meeting.

**Modess and Kotex.**—Secretary to ascertain minimum quantities that can be delivered freight paid to country towns, including Whyalla, in this State.

**Christmas Holiday Times.**—Secretary to enquire from other associations as to a uniform time table.

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# QUEENSLAND

## PERSONAL and GENERAL

### State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Webster have opened a pharmacy at Gympie terrace, Noosaville.

Mr. R. H. Winterflood, formerly in business at Torquay, is establishing a pharmacy at Kent street, Maryborough.

**Engagement.**—Good wishes to Miss Doreen Savage, of Blackstone road, Ipswich, whose engagement has been announced to Mr. Hans Troeger, Stafford.

Mr. P. S. Kentish and his fiancée, Miss Jill Garbutt, have purchased the pharmacy at Munduberra conducted by Mr. C. W. Watkins for many years. They will be trading as Munduberra Pharmacy.

Messrs. W. E. Martin and C. A. Nichol are representing the Queensland Branch of the Guild at the annual meeting of the Guild Federal Council being held in Melbourne this month.

Six weeks holiday touring New Zealand is being enjoyed by Mr. P. J. Noonan, of Petrie terrace. During his absence his pharmacy will be under the management of Miss Eugene Ploets.

**Sterile Dispensing Course.**—Forty-seven pharmacists have enrolled for this course, which has been arranged by the Pharmacy Board of Queensland in collaboration with the Department of Public Instruction. Three classes will be held one night a week for five weeks in the Biological Laboratory at the Central Technical College, Brisbane.

**Court Hearing of Application by Chemists' Assistants.**—The hearing of the application by the Chemists' Assistants' Union for increased wages under the Chemists' Assistants' Award took place in the Industrial Court, Brisbane, on October 4. Mr. Bennett, the member of the Court who heard the case, reserved his decision.

Rev. Father Graham, who has been Administrator of St. Mary's Parish, Ipswich, during the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Molony's absence overseas, was given a dinner recently by the chemists of Ipswich at the Palais Royal Hotel, Ipswich. After qualifying as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1939 at the College of Pharmacy, Brisbane, Fr. Graham became Assistant Lecturer at the College of Pharmacy to the late Professor R. C. Cowley, and later opened a pharmacy of his own at Maleny on the North Coast Line. On relinquishing business Father Graham studied for the priesthood at Manly Seminary, Sydney. Mr. Gerald Nolan, President of the West Moreton Pharmacists, presided at the function.

### CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

An all-day pairs competition was enjoyed at the Booroodabin Club on October 14 when there was a good attendance of members.

Prizes were donated for the leading skip and lead, and the scores were:

Skip: D. Macpherson, 9 points plus 30; Dr. A. J. Morton, 7 points plus 7.

Lead: R. Chard, 9 points plus 21; T. Atkins, 9 points plus 26.

The next outing will be to Redcliffe on November 4. The final game for the year will be followed by high tea, and social will be at the Gaythorne Club on Wednesday, November 14, when it is hoped there will be a good attendance to wind up the activities for the year.

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### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

The 76th annual meeting of the Society was held in the Society Rooms on September 18, when over 50 members and their wives were present.

The President, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, chaired the meeting and extended a welcome to those present. He said it was pleasing to be holding the meeting in the new quarters, which had been acquired by the Guild and Society, and had been made attractive and commodious by the Guild.

The President gave a brief resume of the activities of the Society during the past year, as all activities were fully commented on in the annual report.

The Treasurer, Mr. Wells, reported on the audited Statement of Accounts revealing that financially the Society was better off than it was 12 months ago.

Members raised items for general discussion, and at 9 p.m. Dr. A. E. Shaw, Director of the Red Cross Blood Bank, was present as guest speaker. Dr. Shaw spoke on the Development of Blood Transfusions and Vaccinations during the post-war years. Dr. Shaw's address was made more interesting by the introduction of illustrations.

At the conclusion of the address the Vice-President, Mr. L. A. Stevens, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Shaw for the talk he had given, which he felt sure had been of great interest to all those who were present.

An enjoyable evening concluded with the serving of supper.

### Election of Officers

Subsequent to the annual meeting, the Council met to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year, and nominations were received in favour of:

**President:** Mr. R. V. S. Martin.

**Vice-President:** Mr. L. A. Stevens.

**Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. J. E. McCaskie.

**Members:** Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, J. S. D. Mellick, B. F. Page, K. Woods, G. R. Wells, I. Young.

### PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

### Council Meeting

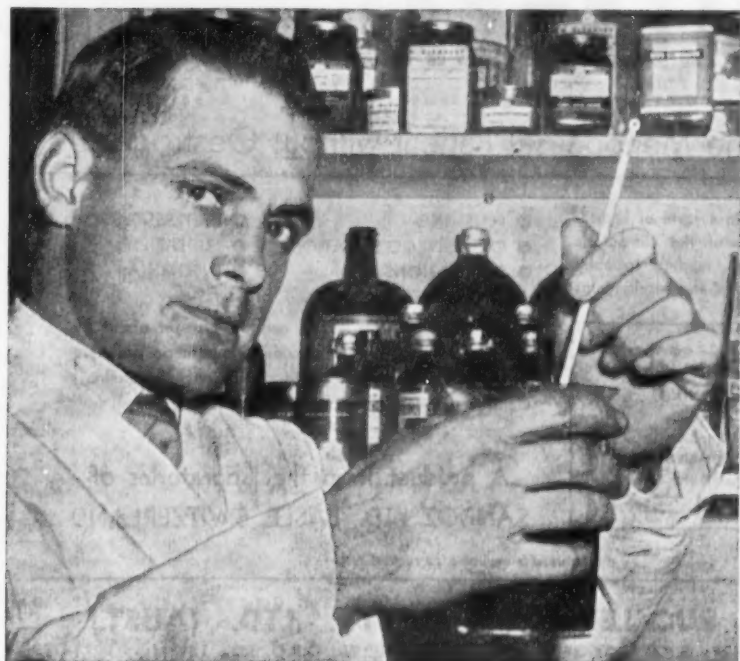
The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on September 27, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, L. A. Stevens, J. E. McCaskie, G. R. Wells, F. M. Woods, B. F. Page, and the Secretary.

**Welcome to New Councillor.**—The President said he was happy to extend a welcome to the new Councillor, Mr. B. F. Page. He trusted that Mr. Page would find his association with the Council pleasant and beneficial, and he trusted that his connection with the Council would be a long one. In reply, Mr. Page thanked the President for his welcome and said he was looking forward to his association with the Council.

**Report on Meeting of Discussion Group.**—Mr. Stevens reported that the Discussion Group started off on a good footing on August 28, when there were over 20 present. It was regretted that there was not a bigger attendance, as Mr. Brumwell, who was guest speaker, gave a very interesting address. Mr. Stevens said there was general discussion on what form the Group should take, and it was apparent that the idea of a guest

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## QUEENSLAND—Continued

speaker appealed. Those present also favoured purely technical sessions. One speaker suggested a speaker on the retailing side of pharmacy—pricing and merchandising excluded. It was decided to hold regular meetings of the Group every two months. Mr. Brumwell gave a very interesting chat, and everyone seemed to enjoy the supper that was served.

**List of Equipment Necessary for a Pharmacy.**—Mr. Martin said he had not yet had time to compile the material for the previous liaison meeting. Resolved that further discussion be deferred until next meeting.

**Correspondence.**—To Hon. General Secretary A.N.Z.-A.A.S., advising that Mr. R. S. F. Greig, a member of this Council, will be present at the next meeting of the Association to be held in Dunedin in January next.

To Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., advising that Mr. R. V. S. Martin has been appointed a member of the local Journal Board in place of Mr. H. G. E. Sneyd, resigned, and that Mr. Greig continues to be Queensland representative on the Board of Directors.

To B.M.A. and Students' Society, forwarding copies of corrigenda for placing in the 1955 A.P.F.

From Pharmacy Board, Queensland, advising that arrangements have now been finalised for the 44 pharmacists enrolled for the Sterile Dispensing Course to start their course on November 5, 6 and 7 respectively. Each lecture will be of two hours duration and the course will last for five weeks.

Copy of communication received by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria from the Premier's Department, Victoria, concerning civil defence arrangements in that State. Noted.

From Pharmaceutical Association forwarding particulars of No. 3 Kodak Travelling Scholarship. Noted.

From Miss Judith Bloomfield and Mr. C. J. Lindley, thanking the Council for its letter of congratulation on qualifying at the June Final Examination.

From Mrs. L. B. Carlson, tendering her resignation as a member of the Council and conveying good wishes for future activities.—Members of the Council said they regretted that Mrs. Carlson had seen fit to resign from the Council, but they felt they had no alternative but to accept her resignation, albeit with much regret. Mr. Greig moved that Mrs. Carlson's resignation be accepted with deep regret and that appreciation of her services be recorded in the minutes. Seconded by Mr. Woods. Carried.

Consideration was given as to whether another woman pharmacist might be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Carlson's retirement from the Council. After discussion, Miss Chalmers was asked if she would approach Miss Elliot to see if she would accept a seat on the Council.

### **New Members Elected:**

**Full Members:** Messrs. G. W. Haughton, Oxley; R. Valmadre, Mackay; and John Caris, West End.

**Associates:** Miss Judith Netterfield, Mr. H. Bloomfield and Mr. D. A. Poole.

**Reports.**—Miss Chalmers reported on the "A.J.P." and Mr. Woods dealt similarly with "Pharmacy International."

**Glaxo Magazine.**—Mr. Greig said he had sent to him from England a copy of the Glaxo Magazine in which is featured the photograph which appeared in the "Sunday-Mail" and was taken at the dinner party at Lennons. Mention was also made of Sir Harry Jephcott's visit to Queensland and the presentation of prizes by Lady Jephcott. Mr. Greig tabled the magazine for the perusal of Councillors.

**Accidental Poisoning.**—Mr. Greig said he had noticed excellent hints on accidental poisoning in the June 30 issue of "The Pharmaceutical Journal" (Eng.). He thought these could well be reprinted in the Bulletin. Mr. Woods said he thought it would be an idea if

copies of these hints be printed and made available at cost to those members who might wish to distribute them to their customers.

**Radiologists' Conference.**—Mr. Wells reported that he was pleased to represent the Society at the Australian Conference of Radiologists which met in the Great Hall of the Grammar School on August 23. The address was given by Professor Douglas of Emmanuel College.

**Aseptic Technique.**—Mr. Greig reported that the issue of "The Chemist & Druggist" (Eng.) of July 21 mentioned the Pharmaceutical Society's Films Committee producing a film for teachers and students entitled "A Film on Aseptic Technique." He noticed that copies of this film had been sent to India, New Zealand and Japan. Mr. Greig suggested that inquiries be made from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain whether copies of the film were available, and if so, the cost. He thought such a film would be very useful for Queensland students. Members of the Council endorsed Mr. Greig's suggestion, and the Secretary was requested to communicate with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

**List of Preparations to be Prescribed by Dentists.**—The President reported that Mr. Woods had compiled the list of preparations which could be prescribed by dentists and would now submit this list to be checked by the State Health Department. When this had been done, the information would be published in the Bulletin for the information of members.

**Conference Agenda.**—Consideration was given to items which were listed on the agenda for discussion at the Pharmaceutical Association Conference in Melbourne in May.

**First Aid Course.**—Mr. Page said he recalled that some years ago the Council of the Society arranged a first aid course for students. He wondered if it would be possible to revive this course, as he felt that first aid was something that every pharmacist in the course of his duties was called on to render. He said he would be willing to stir up some interest among the students to ensure that there would be worthwhile attendances if such a course was instituted.

Mr. Greig said the Council for some years arranged with the Q.A.T.B. for a First Aid Course for first year students. The class started off in good style with between 30 and 40 enrolled, but unfortunately the numbers fell away as time proceeded, and only a few sat for the examination. If the Council was assured that the students were interested and they would undertake to complete the course and sit for the examination, he felt that the Council would again be interested in arranging such a course.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

## THE GUILD

### **S.B.C. Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, Brisbane, on October 4, at 8 p.m.

**Attendance.**—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, C. W. Noble, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, J. J. Delahunty, L. W. Huxham, A. Bell, A. B. Chater, R. M. Ward and the State Secretary.

**New Members Elected.**—Mr. F. S. Kentish and Miss Jill Garbutt (trading as Munduberra Pharmacy, Munduberra), and Mr. and Mrs. R. Webster, Gympie terrace, Noosaville.

**Correspondence.**—To Federal Secretary (1) advising that this State Branch Committee is agreeable to the question of increasing the numerical strength of the Executive, being referred to an arbitrator. However, the committee wishes to have a full submission of the case for perusal so that it can submit its views thereon.

(2) On the question of increase of professional fees, requesting the Federal Council to obtain counsel's



## QUEENSLAND—Continued

opinion. Reply stating that some time ago an opinion was obtained in South Australia, and attaching copy for the information of the committee. Also enquiring if the committee still requires the Federal Council to consider obtaining further counsel's opinion.

Mr. Lenehan said he had perused the opinion from South Australia. This was a solicitor's opinion, and from that it would appear that the Prices Commissioner has the power to fix fees for prices and goods.

Members said they felt the question was a vital one and it warranted the obtaining of a Q.C.'s opinion as to whether a State authority could control a service charge for dispensing. It was important to know whether, in the event of a State raising its professional fees, it could be challenged by Government authority. Mr. Chater moved that the Federal Council be requested to obtain Queen's Counsel's opinion along those lines. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

(3) Forwarding for the information of the Committee, the South Australian Branch's representation seeking decontrol of professional fees in that State.

Mr. Chater reported as Pricing Officer for this State that he receives advice from N.S.W. and Victoria, but never any notifications regarding fees and pricing from the other States. He asked the Secretary to communicate with Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia asking if they would be good enough to forward pricing advices to him.

(4) Enquiring about a circular on accidental poisoning which the Pharmacy Board advised was being prepared by the Ethical Manufacturers' Association and had the sanction of the Guild. Reply from Mr. Attiwill, explaining how the circular came to be prepared and advising that the proposal had been passed on to the Pharmacy Board for consideration.

To Mr. A. E. Conolly, N.S.W. Branch Secretary, expressing appreciation to him and his assistants for producing the new edition of the retail list on time. Mr. Lenehan and Mr. Bell reported that they had perused the new edition and it was very good. Mr. Bell said there were some corrections that should have appeared, but he would see that they were included in the next list of alterations.

To Queensland wholesalers advising that "D-Day" Shampoo was now being withdrawn from the Queensland market by Gilseal Company Pty. Ltd.

To Secretary, Students' Society, advising that following usual procedure, the Pricing Officer, Mr. Chater, would be willing to give a pricing lecture to students one evening at a time convenient to the students.

To Chamber of Commerce, advising that Mr. J. J. Delahunty had been reappointed Guild Representative to the Chamber for the ensuing year.

From Mr. H. J. Ling, with regard to the post-graduate course for sterile dispensing. Stating that many country members would also wish to participate, but cannot do so on account of distance. Enquiring whether the Board could introduce correspondence lecture notes. Mr. Nichol reported that the Secretary had passed this enquiry on to him to bring forward at the Board meeting. He had done so, but the Board wished the enquiry to be put in writing. Mr. Martin moved, Mr. Noble seconded, that a letter be sent to the Board. Carried.

Mr. Nichol said the members of the Board were pleased to see that members throughout the State were interested in the Sterile Dispensing Course and if possible, he felt that something would be done.

From Colonial Mutual Insurance Coy. with regard to pharmacists making adequate financial provision for their years of retirement. Members felt that the Guild could not give its endorsement to this scheme, as already several schemes were Guild-endorsed and pharmacists could not afford the time conferring with insurance representatives. Mr. Huxham moved, Mr. Nichol seconded, that any such scheme be left to the discretion of each individual member and the company be notified accordingly.

From a country member attaching a brochure issued by the manufacturers of 'Savlon,' which bears the caption "get your prescriptions made up at," as he felt this type of advertising was unethical. Members said they could not see any objection to this form of advertising. The firm in question was not claiming expert or accurate dispensing and under the circumstances it was felt that the firm was quite within its rights in its advertising.

From T. G. Cullum Pty. Ltd., advising that the letter from the Guild concerning "Clinitest" Tablets has been forwarded to the principals—Schaffer & Co., Sydney.

From Schaffer & Co., stating they have been most concerned at the amount of spoilage taking place in those States where the climate is both hot and humid. Stating their principals in England are well aware of the position and they are experimenting with a new type of pack in which each individual tablet will be packed in tin foil. It is felt that when certain difficulties in manufacture can be overcome, these tablets, when released on the Australian market, will overcome a lot of the existing difficulties.

From D. Maclean Pty. Ltd., introducing Paige Chocolate for Diabetics. This is a chemist only product, showing a full 50 per cent. retail mark-up.

**Pharmacy Board.**—Mr. Nichol reported on matters that had come before the Board during the month.

**Federal Council Meeting.**—Consideration was given to the agenda for the Federal Council Meeting to be held in Melbourne at the end of the month and delegates were instructed accordingly.

**Liaison meeting with wholesale representatives concerning delivery of narcotics from wholesalers to country pharmacists.**—Mr. Lenehan reported that a meeting had been held during the month, when Guild representatives were present. The State Director-General of Health is contemplating bringing in a new regulation, whereby all dangerous drugs except bulk liquids like linctus physeptone and tincture opium when sent to country towns must go by registered post or by registered air mail. Mr. Lenehan said naturally the Guild was protesting on this question, because the extra cost could not be passed on, particularly with National Health dispensing.

Mr. Martin, President of the Society, together with Mr. Noble, of D.H.A., had had an interview with Dr. Fryberg, and now it was suggested that a representative from the Guild join them in seeing Dr. Fryberg again. The Secretary had written to country members scattered throughout the State seeking information on various points. The questionnaire had been sent to 16 members. They were asked to forward their replies to reach the office by October 9. When these came to hand, the information would be compiled and they would have evidence to place before Dr. Fryberg.

After discussion, Mr. Martin moved that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

**Medical Benefits Payments.**—Mr. Martin said he had been asked to receive medical benefit payments from Interstate visitors to the State. He would like information as to whether it was possible for pharmacists to receive medical benefit payments from subscribers to the fund when they were visiting Interstate.—After discussion, it was agreed that enquiries should be made of the Medical Benefits Fund in this State and their advice made known to members.

**Sticker from N.S.W.**—Mr. Chater submitted a sticker produced by the N.S.W. Branch, which they apparently supply to their members for placing on prescriptions, advising the requirements of the poisons regulations. Mr. Chater said he thought this would be very useful for members in this State, and he recommended that a quote be obtained for 50,000 copies.

Members agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Chater and the Secretary was requested to make enquiries.

The meeting closed at 11.10 p.m.



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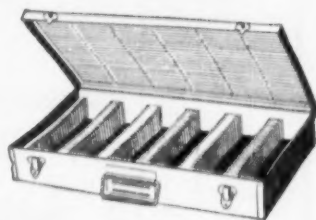
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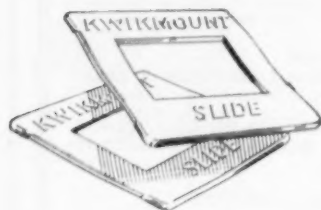
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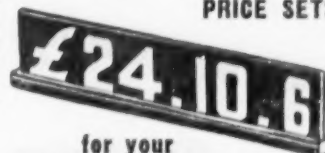
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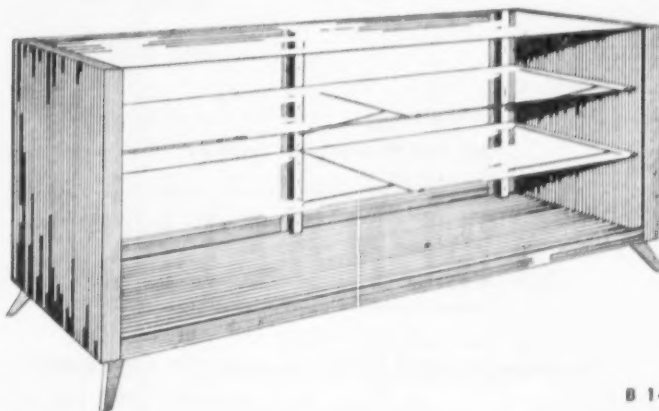
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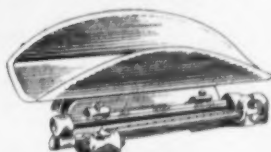


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